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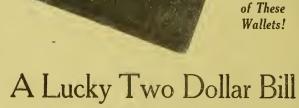
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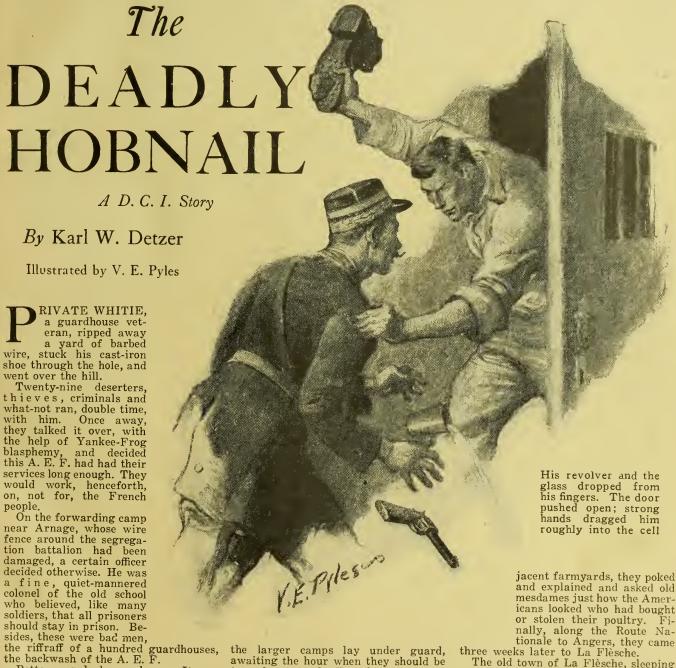
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JANUARY 11, 1924

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the larger camps lay under guard, awaiting the hour when they should be Better men had gone home. It was late in the summer of 1919. The Ameri-

late in the summer of 1919. The American Embarkation Center, where a month before the roads had bustled with outgoing baggage, had fallen back easily into its provincial quiet. Most of the Americans had left, bound for the States and that presequence.

for the States and that spectacular, if not long-lived, thank-you. Scattered outposts of the Rents, Requisitions and Claims Department remained behind, handling belated business. A few of

turned over to the French. Into this peaceful area, thirty Americans with empty pockets and long police records had turned themselves loose. So the men of the Division of Criminal Investigation and the officers from the forwarding camp went out to hunt them—grumbling, for those were busy times.

They prowled into the woods first, where thirty men might have hidden, but this time had not. Then, in ad-

icans looked who had bought or stolen their poultry. Finally, along the Route Nationale to Angers, they came three weeks later to La Flèsche.

The old town of La Flèsche, sleeping

on the bank of the little River Loire, about forty miles from Arnage, was supposed to be empty of Americans. Official sheets giving the disposition of troops made no mention of any soldiers there. But along the road outside the town, where peasants paused to talk in the first labor of the grape harvest, it developed that the United States Central Records Office was wrong; soldiers were there, living comfortably.

A D. C. I. operator and four officers

from the forwarding camp swooped into La Flèsche early one morning. My man went ahead, wearing civilian

clothes.
"The Americans?" The mayor was astonished at his query.
"Oh, yes,
They have rented the largest house in the city. They are discharged from the Army, you see, and are resting from their labors in the war."

"And the house is where?"

"Next door to my own."
"What time in the morning do the Americans get up?" the D. C. I. man asked casually.

"Never till noon. They are very tired. They have worked so hard."

The mayor forced back a tear. operator, less sympathetic, reported to the officers who waited at the edge of town. They rushed the place, smashing doors, and there in high, fat bcds under soft covers lay eighteen of the men we wanted. There was no fight. It was over too rapidly for that.

Eighteen prisoners. What should they do with them? Four officers and one D. C. I. man in a pair of automobiles could not chaperone a dozcn and a half husky cutthroats forty miles

back to the camp near Arnage. They called in the chief of police.

He was properly surprised. These fellows, these American heroes, had seemed like such fine gentlemen! He could not believe that they were prisoners. Surely there was some mistake. "What have they done?" he pro-

The D. C. I. operator pointed to one deserter whom he had been particularly

"That man there," he explained, "is wanted for choking a Frenchman and stealing his pocketbook."

The mayor and the chief of police backed away behind the protecting line-

up of American officers.
"There are five of us," the captain who had commanded the raiding party "Two of us will get into one car,

and three in the other. We can take six prisoners. The others we will lock up in your cells here, and send back for them this afternoon."

The chief of police consented. had begun to see traces of lawlessness in the prisoners who slouched in a line along the wall. So the eighteen men marched back to the police station. Six of them were handcuffed and placed in the automobiles.

THE other twelve were led across the courtyard behind the station house into two thick-walled stone cells, six men in each. They were searched. Every knife, every centime, every piece of string was taken from them. Their property was locked up in the police station safe. When the American officers left the captured fugitives were secure behind bars and were singing discordantly.

"Under no circumstances open the doors," the D. C. I. operator warned as he rode away, "no matter what they say, no matter what they do."

The chief promised, and put two men

on guard in the courtyard facing the The two automobiles returned to the forwarding camp, and the captain who had commanded the expedition called me on the telephone to report his

"You are sure the other twelve won't get out?" I asked.
"Say! The chief down there is afraid of his life. He wouldn't open the door before we got back if the place burned

down."
"I'll send a truck after them," suggested, "and go down myself. I'll stop at your camp and look over the ones you brought back. Then I'll go on and see those fellows at La Flèsche. There may be some of them whom we

want particularly."
I started ahead of the truck in my own car, with a driver and one operator in civilian clothes. No matter where I went, I always took at least one man

besides the driver. Attempts upon my life had been planned in more than one guardhouse pow-wow, I knew. And it was only good sense to have a friend at one's back in case of a sudden attack.

La Flèsche was drowsy under the noonday sun. I waved to the old patron

of the Hotel de France as I passed his window. I had spent many de-lightful hours in that charming town, and was glad to see its shady streets

But in the public square! What was that? A crowd swarmed around the front of the police station. Gendarmes with rifles peered up the street. At the sight of our car in its American coat of olive drab the populace fell back, and the riflemen withdrew to niches in the

We pulled up in front. The chief ran out, perspiring, with a bloody head.

"Those American wild men!" he roared as I came up to him. "Those American savages!"

"What did they do?" I asked him.

"They broke away, and nearly destroyed the town! They are worse than the Boche!"

I tried to calm him. By degrees learned the story.
The officers from Arnage had been

gone an hour when the singing stopped in one of the cells. The policemen on guard drew their revolvers and waited for trouble. But no! A cry came in French. It was a request for a

cigarette.

"We got a sick man here," one of the prisoners pleaded. "He seems to be poisoned—he wants a smoke."

The gendarmes consulted. They could pass a cigarette through the little iron grating in the heavy door—but wait!—perhaps it was a plot. They would not do it. Non, non!

The sick man became more sick. He lifted up his voice miserably and wailed. It was the cry of a lost soul. The man must be dying, in agonies! Citizens gathered in front of the police

(Continued on page 24)

ADVENTURE

Steuart M. Emery

A DVENTURE, adventure,
It ealls around the eorner,
It lures from printed pages and it beekons from the sereen. It shouts to go where new trails stray, To chuck the port and seek the spray, But I can find it any day from thinking what I've seen.

A GRAY sea and the sting of salt, A white wake to the West, A paint-blurred transport packed with men, With laughter and with jest. Like guardian greyhounds on the flanks The keen destroyers toss, Three thousand miles of sea to race, A raider's road to cross. Slim guns that peer from weathered shields, A night of stars, a dawn That leaps blood-red across the track

That leads to France-and on.

A DVENTURE, adventure,
It summons through the noontide,
It sends its glow to dim the lamps that light the rooms of It ealls to join a daring erew,

The roaring pals, the straight, the true, But I have known them-so have you-while we were on the

A NIGHT of blackness torn with fire By those that work the guns, The crossroads jammed with men and mules Where sullen thunder runs; The dugout's candle flickering On broken, rain-wet floors
Where what is yours is everyone's
And what is theirs is yours.
Hails flung across a café's din As madame sits and smiles, The sound of columns loud in song Along the muddy miles.

flame.

A DVENTURE, adventure, It riots at our rooftrees, It trumpets down the peaceful routes to dare a greater game, The range of seas, far lands and all "Come live and win, come fail and fall!" And onee we heard and met its eall when all the world was

JANUARY 11, 1924

Our National Shame: 4,900,000 Illiterates By F. Stuart Fitzpatrick XACTLY what's in your mind, Lindon, when you speak of illiteracy?" the superintendent of schools asked, tipping his chair back into a more comfortable

position.

"By illiteracy? I really have in mind three groups, I suppose. First of all, the officially reported 4,900,000 odd of us who can't write in any language, and presumably can't read. Then there are several millions who can just about scratch their names and with difficulty scratch their names and with difficulty decipher a few words, officially literate but practically illiterate. Then finally there is that large group, I have no doubt running into the millions, who know how but have no curiosity or desire to read. This class we might call, 'Can read but don't.' "
"So that's why you suggest, Lindon, that we use newspaper advertisements

that we use newspaper advertisements instead of primers to teach our children

"Yes, as a layman I throw out that suggestion to you. You know, fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and all that."

"But advertisements!"

"Why not? Many advertisements in our daily papers are well written; in fact, written by experts. The type is large and readable. The language is simple. And what does the child see at home at night—the father reading the paper and the mother looking through the advertisements for the things needed by the household. Using advertisements as primers would make

Inside and outside views of a South Carolina school where illiterate and near-illiterate mill girls are taught. Note the members of the group. Illiterates do not look the part—they are usually deficient not in mentality but in opportunity. The intelligent appearing mill boy shown above did not learn to read and write until he was twenty

the child keenly aware from the beginning of the relation between this reading business and the world he lives in."

The superintendent puffed his cigar

and Lindon went on.

"Let me tell you of an experience I had in Kentucky. I visited a number of these mining towns in the mountains. All native-born Americans there. I inquired at the post office as to the kind

of reading material coming into town Not any, except occasionally a magazine of cheap stories, and only a few of those. No newspapers, no worth-while periodicals, nothing. I visited the schools. I recall one of the better ones, a graded school. The only books were a dictionary, an atlas, and a few text-books. Nothing else—not a paper, not a magazine, not a story book of any

kind. I asked one of the teachers, an intelligent girl, how the pupils felt toward books. She confessed that they looked upon them as taskmakers, as things to be shunned. There you have it in a nutshell. These children were being taught the mechanics of reading but nothing about reading itself, nothing about its social and its human sig-nificance. These children will wind up almost surely in my class of 'Can read but don't.'

Let's leave Lindon to pursue his argument with the superintendent of schools while we take some statistics by the collar and find out, if possible, just how illiterate we are as a nation. A little defining to begin with. Please

note that an illiterate man is not necessarily an ignorant man. He may be a pretty wise bird and know considerable about a number of things. An illiterate man is simply one who can't write or read, or, to refine this still further and accept the definition of the Census Bureau, he man who can't write. Ability to write is the usual literacy test. It is assumed that a man who can't write

ordinarily can't read.
One further point which seems rather obvious, but is seems rather obvious, but is missed by a number of people: Inability to write or read English is not the one criterion of illiteracy. A Russian professor may be unable to write or read English, but he is not illiterate. Hardly he is not illiterate. Hardly. Inability to write in any lan-guage, not English alone, is what classifies a man as il-

With this in mind, what are the figures? In 1920 the census reported 4,931,905 illiterates a mong the men, women and children over ten years of age living in this country. Many people think that this figure is too low, and for this reason. The census enumerator appears with his questionnaire and

interviews some member of the household. "How many members in your family?" and so forth, and then something like

this:
"Can you write in any language?"
"Yes."

"Can the other members of your family write?"
"Sure."

And the family is enumerated among

the literates, although one or all of them may be illiterate.

Many people think, too, that the census standard for illiteracy is too low, that "the mere ability to write one's name may be considered sufficient for the great mass of those living in an absolute monarchy," but that "in a democracy where all may vote such a

But there is one thing certain about this census figure. It is rock bottom. It means that there are at least 4,900,000 odd people in the United States who have had no schooling whatever. Accepting it, is startling enough. Imagine yourself visiting Chicago and then Philadelphia and not finding a single person in either of these two large cities who could read or write. Our

illiterates are sufficient in number to populate them both, and for good measure forty towns besides of ten thousand

inhabitants each.
It sometimes happens that when I call attention to the high percentage of illiteracy in this democracy of ours, which boasts its educational advantages, people shrug their shoulders. "Oh, well, that's a Southern problem. If it wasn't for the great numbers of unschooled Negroes our illiteracy per-centage would compare favorably with western European countries."

I point out that there are 3,000,000 illiterate whites in this country, that we have our white illiteracy belt as well as our colored ones. My com-

mrs cora Stewart a lar Supx. o This is the first letter I ever tryech to write co have enjoyed the mig let school very good Our school hosenrolled 65 Jupils with 20 key nmg of which I an one of the beginers. I have attended only fine mig lits have learned very much during that time.

This letter was written by a thirty-two year old pupil in a Kentucky night school after five nights of instruction

placent friends shrug again, although not so complacently this time. "Oh, well, it is an Americanization problem. Our foreign-born make up this large number of illiterate whites." I point out that there are 1,240,000

illiterate native whites, people who were born in this country, our natives and not foreigners. The fact that a lot of these native white illiterates, the over-whelming majority of whom are of native parentage also, live in mountain districts or rural sections does not lessen by one jot or tittle this national disgrace.

I do some more pointing out. I point out that the South has made a noteworthy cut in its Negro illiteracy in ten years. South Carolina, for example, cut its Negro illiteracy from 38 to 29 percent, and Louisiana from 48 to 38 percent. I point out that while the percentage of illiteracy in Atlanta is 6.6, the percentage in Bridgeport is 6.9; while the percentage in Memphis is 6.7, in Lowell it is 6.9; in Birmingham 8.4, in Fall River 11.9; in Nashville 7.2, in New Bedford 12.1. Likewise I point out that in the rural, nativewhite population alone in Illinois there are 19,000 illiterates, in Indiana 17,000, in New York 13,000, in Ohio 20,000, in Pennsylvania 23,000. I point out that nearly seven percent of the people of Nevada are illiterate, three percent of the people of Minnesota and North Dakota, and two percent of the people of the State of Washington. I wind up by pointing out that there are 531,-000 illiterate native-born minors among the youth of the nation from the ages of ten to twenty inclusive.

Most of the shrug goes out of the shoulders of my complacent friends by this time. They admit the problem is a national one, but challenge me feebly

with the fact that from 1910 to 1920 the census figures of illiteracy of people over ten years of age in this country were reduced from 7.7 percent to 6.0 percent. That is true. I also want to be encouraged. But at the present rate of decrease of white illiterates it will take three hundred and ten years, as figured by the National Education Associa-tion, to remove illiteracy from our white population. In twelve States the number of illiterates actually increased during the census years 1910 to 1920, and that in spite of the fact that the war greatly reduced the number of immigrants admitted to the United States.

We said that the illiterate man was not necessarily an ignorant man. That is true. But the odds are against him. Shut off from the printed page which carries to the reader what men are thinking and doing, the illiterate is more than likely to be a wrong-headed individual, subject to all sorts of superstitions, prejudices, mistaken ideas about the world he lives in. In fact, his limitations force him to live always in only a very small part of the world. Above all, the illiterate is not qualified in the barest essentials to exercise the responsibilities of citizen-

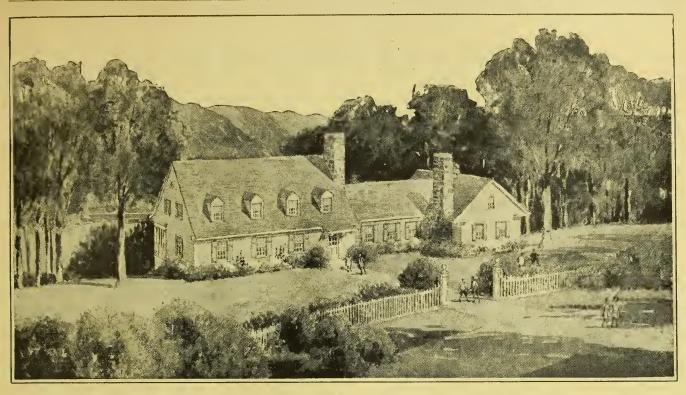
ship. Yet we have at the present moment over two and one-half million illiterate native-born adults who are legally qualified to vote without the formalities of naturalization. The problem of educating the native-born ranks with that of Americanizing the

foreign-born.

We said that inability to handle the English language is not a test of illiteracy. That is true. Yet people living here, working here, many of them intending citizens, have need to know our language. No matter what other language they may read and write, without a knowledge of English they are handicapped. They lack an important tool. There are, as a matter of fact, 1,763,740 illiterates reported among our foreign-born white nonulaamong our foreign-born white popula-tion. Another figure of interest, however, which has nothing to do in itself with literacy or illiteracy is the million and one-half foreign-born white resi-dents, most of them adults, reported as unable to speak English—eleven per-cent of our total foreign-born white

(Continued on page 22)

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This billet for the shelter of the orphaned children of Michigan's World War veterans will be ready for occupancy early in the spring. Its cozy, homelike appearance scarcely accords with the conventional idea of an "orphan asylum"-and it is the Legion's idea that it shouldn't

Caring for the Fatherless Children of the Veteran

HE deed has been signed, the contract has been sealed, the architect has made his drawings-the first national American Legion home for the orphaned and needy children of service men of the World War will soon rise above the rolling plains of Kansas. National Commander John R. Quinn has formally accepted title to a 388-acre tract of land near Independence, Kansas, which the National Children's Welfare Committee of the Legion has designated as the site of the first regional home and farm and school which the Legion will establish for the children of sol-diers and sailors of the World War who lack the priceless privileges of child-

hood.

The National Children's Welfare Committee is now carrying out plans to make this first Legion home serve a group of States centering about Kansas and including probably Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Arkansas. This home is to be the first of a series of homes which will be established as the homes which will be established as the need for them clearly develops and as the financing problems involved are settled. Eventually, so the national committee hopes, there will be in each section of the country a regional Legion home caring for the underprivileged children of a group of States. The establishment of these regional

homes will necessarily be a slow process, however, and the national committee is proceeding with the caution which the problem warrants. It expects to work out the problem of the Kansas home first in the belief that the results obtained will point the way to the further development of the plan

As it proceeds with the development of its national program for the care of World War orphans the whole Legion has before it the inspiring example of the Department of Michigan, which has already worked out an extensive plan and is even now caring for several score of the dependent children of service men of that State in a department home. The Michigan project, which so far has been developed exclusively as a department enterprise, may become a regional home under the national

At this point it is important that the Legionnaire should understand clearly just what the Legion comprehends in its problem of caring for the orphaned and needy children of service men. Let no one jump to the conclusion that the Legion has fallen into the error of assuming that the mere establishment of homes is going to solve the problem of caring for these children. On the contrary, the Legion realizes that institutions, no matter how perfect, will never completely meet the needs of the thousands of service men's children who now lack a father or a mother.

The Legion sees in the institution only an adjunct to a broader system of extending aid to them. Its first effort will be to preserve home ties wherever possible. It will endeavor in all the States to support such beneficent legislation as mothers' pension laws. It believes the best interests of society and the best interests of a child are served when a mother is enabled to keep her home together.

Where the child's original home may not be kept together-where both father or mother have died or have become incapacitated, for example-the Legion believes that by observing proper safeguards it may help obtain a new home for the child in another family. It is recognized that obtaining other homes for children—by adoption or placement, as commonly understood—will not assure the best opportunity for develop-ment to all orphaned children. The need of the institutional type of home cannot be denied.

These conclusions have not been arrived at hastily. While they may appear obviously correct, they have been formulated by the Legion's national committee in a program only after a year's investigation in which the advice of the country's leaders in child welfare work has been obtained and studies

(Continued on page 20)

EDITORIAL

The Two Most Important R's

I GNORANCE is, after all, a dubious form of bliss. What we don't know, despite popular assertion to the contrary, does hurt us. It need not be book knowledge that the human soul craves, but knowledge of some sort is the goal of every mind's striving. The untutored mountaineer to whom plain English type is so much Sanskrit and who signs his name by touching a pen and letting someone else make his mark for him may be able to read the moods of the weather with canny accuracy, may know the blossoming time of every flower and the leafing time of every tree with a certainty that would put to shame many a scholarly naturalist. "Talents differ," as the squirrel told the mountain. "All is well and wisely put. If I cannot carry mountains on my back, neither can you crack a nut."

But this is only one angle of the problem of illiteracy—the happiest, most romantic angle from which to view it. Ability to read weather, trees and flowers does not of necessity fit a man to choose between two rival condidates for Congress. It can scarcely give him the correct insight on the merits or lack of merits of the League of Nations or the World Court. It does not enable him to judge rationally the needs of his own politically-organized community—the question of schools, parks, playgrounds, sewage disposal, improved highways; whether taxes are high enough or too high; whether his public servants are so conducting themselves in office that they are entitled to his continued support at the next election; whether the local fire and police departments are adequate.

Now, of course, a man may be able to read and write in seventeen languages and still be a civic incompetent. Mere facility with pen and ink has not solved all the woes of the universe—the World War was conducted between the most literate nations in history. But if a man cannot read and write he cannot help being a civic incompetent. His ignorance confines his world to the bend in the road and the next hill—beyond that is No Man's Land. Only the printed page or its equivalent can tell him that there is a greater world beyond his horizon, can bring home to him the problems crying for solution that concern him no less than

they do the millions of his fellow-men whom he has never seen.

That figure of the bend in the road and the next hill may be taken literally. For America's illiteracy problem is rather more a question of rural than of urban delinquency. The urban problem is bad enough, but the rural problem is worse. Of the 4,931,905 declared illiterates recorded in America in the last decennial census (1920), 2,976,793 were classed as rural population and 1,995,112 as urban population; that is, of every five illiterates in this country, two live in cities, three in the country. The proportion is not so uneven, however, as to make it advisable to concentrate on a single division. The problem is national in scope.

Possibly the solution is a question for experts. But a full consciousness of the existence of the problem, and an indignant albeit intelligent demand that somehow, and as soon as may be, the problem must be solved—this much interest in the question of illiteracy our own professed love of country requires from every one of us. There will open in Washington on January 11th a nationwide conference on illiteracy in which The American Legion will have an important part. The proceedings of that conference will deserve the careful study of any American whose patriotism is more than lip service. A nation is as great as its composite intelligence, and America is far from her highest possible standard of intelligence when one in every sixteen of her inhabitants does not know how to read or write.

Advantages of a Military Career

SECOND LIEUTENANT OSBORNE WOOD'S feat of cleaning up \$800,000 in Wall Street without leaving his post in the Philippines surpasses even the most phenomenal crap winning in the A. E. F.—and nobody ever turned a neat natural by absent treatment, either. The achievement is also a big boost for the mail-order business, not to mention the telegraph companies, who rightly insist that telegrams receive greater attention than letters. And Cognac Lew Owen, late 165th Infantry, adds that he's been puzzling the thing over for six years, and at last he's discovered why it is that shavetails wear gold bars.

WHAT ADJUSTED COMPENSATION IS

NDER the terms of the Adjusted Compensation Bill now before Congress, every American World War veteran up to and including the grade of captain in the Army and the Marine Corps and lieutenant in the Navy is entitled to an adjusted service credit of \$1.25 a day for service overseas or afloat and of \$1 a day for home service. From this credit, which every veteran can readily compute for himself if he remembers the important dates of his service carcer, must be deducted \$60, representing the discharge bonus given every man on leaving the service. Service must be computed between the dates April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919. The maximum adjusted service credit to which a veteran is entitled is \$500 for home and \$625 for foreign service, according to the terms of the measure.

The bill contains the following provisions:

1. Adjusted Service Pay. This, the only cash feature provided for in the Adjusted Compensation Bill, is payable only to men whose adjusted service credit, after deducting the \$60 discharge bonus, comes to \$50 or less. Roughly, it affects only men who served less than four months. (This provision must be accepted by veterans who are not entitled to more than \$50.)

2. ADJUSTED SERVICE CERTIFICATES. These certificates are paid-up endowment insurance policies, payable at the end of twenty years to the veteran if he is still alive, or, if he dies in the interval, to his estate. The certificate would have a redemp-

tion value at the end of the twenty-year period of the adjusted service credit plus twenty-five percent, the whole plus 4½ percent interest compounded annually. This would come to 3.015 the value of the adjusted service credit. Adjusted service certificates would have a loan value on the following basis: For the first three years the certificate holder would be allowed to borrow from a bank fifty percent of the value of his adjusted service credit plus the interest thereon at 4½ percent compounded annually. From three to six years following issuance of the certificate he could borrow 85 percent of his credit plus interest, after six years 87½ percent plus interest. In case of failure to make payments on these loans when due the veteran would not lose his certificate. The Secretary of the Treasury would be required to take them up and veterans would have the option of redeeming them by paying loan and interest, this provision to remain in effect during the twenty-year life of the certificate.

3. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AID. This provision allows the Veteran to apply his adjusted service credit, computed in this option at \$1.75 a day, to complete an education interrupted by the war.

at \$1.75 a day, to complete an education interrupted by the war.

4. FARM OR HOME Ald. Veterans who wish to make improvements on city or suburban homes or purchase or make payments on city homes or farms or pay off landed indebtedness may receive for this specific purpose adjusted service credits based on length of service increased by twenty-five percent.

A Personal Page by Frederick Palmer

The Things That Count

HEN—and now! Then was in the days of the war. Now is in the days when Congress is talking taxes. I am thinking of the days of then, of a battlefield I saw and two women I met:

The battle was the Argonne, the greatest battle America ever fought, and the time was mid-October, 1918. The world licard less of the Argonne than of the other big struggles of the

war. Even our people at home knew little of it.

In mid-October they were watching the rapid movement of the pins on the map as the French, British and Belgians advanced in the northern swinging movement. Our own Army seemed to be making progress only by inches. We were getting the punishment and not the glory as we drew the German reserves to our breasts by our pressure on the German flank.

Against our hammering the Germans were crying, "They

shall not pass!" in their final effort, as the British had cried at Ypres in '14 and the French at Verdun in '16. And we were determined to pass. The Germans sent in more and more machine guns; we kept on with our charges. If we passed the war was won, then. And it was won—then!

WHEN it was over people were thinking of the Peace Conference and not of the Argonne. Our returning soldiers were asked not if they had been in the Argonne but if they had been at Château-Thierry. For Château-Thierry had had the spotlight. It was our first big action—and fought when Paris was in danger. It is the most remembered name, but not to

men who were in both battles.

Château-Thierry was fought in summer, the Argonne in the Only those who were there know what fall in the Argonne country means. If they want a comparison let people who live north of a line from Philadelphia to Omaha imagine early December with a humidity which you can appreciate if you know what a cold sea wind is. Imagine continual rain that is colder than snow. Imagine your elothes a clammy wet sponge as you lie and erawl and dig and slip in mud in which your body sinks as into a pack of powdered ice, and fighting, fighting-fighting gas, bullets and shells—until your numbed body had not the strength to go or your numbed brain the power to drive it an-other foot. Then you were taken out to "rest" in lousy dugouts and cellars, and then, as soon as you could march again, sent in again. Such was the Argonne of chill, bloody and filthy memory. Such was the ghastly ordeal from which victory was finally wrung in grim, unstinted courage and effort.

THUS I had seen "fresh" divisions go in. Thus I had seen them come out, and the mud-soaked wounded who could stagger along on their feet, and the mud-soaked wounded on stretchers, come out from that ceaseless grinding mill of horror.

This scene one day, and the next that of a world of wooden buildings, called hospital units, in fields of mud connected with board walks. Units-units! Every gun, every truck, every ambulance, every rifle, every gas mask, every bit of material a unit of the gigantic, merciless machine of war.

To the hospitals came, out of the shambles, the wounded and sick men units to be looked after by the doctor and nurse units. There were not enough beds in that hospital, not enough doetors or nurses. Cots were so thick that there was hardly room to pass between them. Some wounded were lying on the floor anything so they were out of the rain where it was warm!

But—thank God for that!—there were women of their own land speaking their own language to welcome the wounded. These nurses served under a discipline as rigid as that which

bound the doughboy himself. Not only had they a welcome. They had known as stiff training as the men. They knew what to do for wounded. Their hands were as skilled as willing. They were steeled to smile into the face of horror. They cut away blood-caked, mud-caked dressings, cleansed wounds, and deftly, buoyantly they waged their own siege against pain and death—there, away from the front, with a devotion unsurpassed in the fiercest action at the front.

EIGHT hours a day of this strain is all that any nurse is supposed to bear, but these women were not thinking in terms of regular hours or of saving their strength. Their business, their cause, their service, like that of the men at the front, was to keep going until they dropped. When I am asked about heroism in the war, or when I hear talk about how hard the women in canteens labored, I think back to the army nurses, whose praises have been rarely sung in print but are indelible in the hearts of our sick and wounded. They had none of the excitement of battle, no change of scene, but all the time they were patching up the victims of war.

"Well, how many hours did you sleep last night?" I remember asking one of the nurses at this crowded hospital. She

was frail looking, but she was made of steel.

"Oh, I had three hours last night," she replied triumphantly. "You look pretty tired, however," I suggested in face of her

sunken eyes and hollow cheeks.
"Not a bit!" she replied. "You don't get tired on a job like this. The boys are so wonderful, so patient. They just keep you up. How can we help smiling when those who fought for us smile in their pain?"

THE next day I met the second woman, a fluffy person, in a hotel at a station of the Service of Supply. Her father had done well in making shells. I could imagine a Red Cross chief, when she arrived in France, saying:

"Now what the devil am I to do with this child? Well, perhaps some young officers would not be so homesick if she were

She had a good room in the hotel, but had to go across the hall to her bath, and though she missed some home comforts, she was having a "wonderful experience"—in the war! And she had had a real nice time in Paris, too.

I grinned at the picture of her trying to fill that nurse's place in the hospital while I thanked the Lord that all our women were not like her. I wondered if she had ever made her own bed. She had heard that the private soldiers were very brave, but

had not been introduced to any yet.

"Do you get much daneing?" I asked her.

"No," she replied, "the general is against that. But the officers drop in in the evening and I cheer them up.

No doubt she did, for Geraldine—that was her name—was

good looking in her way.

She will never have the slightest idea of the part that the nurses played for her country and civilization and to protect her. They had a reward in their own hearts, as they were in the Army, and they may be members of that "bonus-hunting" Legion, while she may not be.

Doubtless Geraldine's father, who did well in making shells. looks upon their patriotism, like that of the doughboys they nursed, whether for influenza at home or for wounds in France, as being "for sale," and adjusted compensation is to him a treasonable proposition. Perhaps he even thinks that he and Geraldine together won the war. If he had seen what I saw in the autumn of '18 he might be of a different mind.

Some People Will Believe Anything

By Wallgren







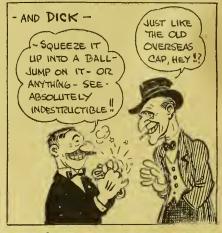


















Mr. Mellon's Arithmetic Is Questioned

Developments in the Adjusted Compensation Fight—The Veterans Bureau Inquiry—Government Insurance Is Still Sound—Forbes: A Personal Tragedy—The Bureau and the Budget

N obvious slip in arithmetic deprived Mr. Mellon's first on slaught against adjusted compensation of some of the effect the opponents of that measure had hoped it would achieve. The Secretary of the Treasury asserted that government finances were in such excellent shape that if an adjustment of compensation were withheld from the soldiers Congress would be able to reduce the income taxes, principally of the rich, to the extent of \$323,000,000 a year. There could be no reduction, the Secretary said, if the compensation bill was passed. But National Commander Quinn of the Legion pointed out that by the Treasury's own findings payments under the present bill would amount to only \$80,000,000 annually for the first three years and \$88,000,000 annually during the whole life of the bill.

This was disconcerting to the opposition. Something had to be done. The generals of the opposition knew where to go. They went to Mr. Mellon, and by a simple stroke of the pen Mr. Mellon put a prop in their dugout. He struck out the figures \$80,000,000 and substituted \$250,000,000 and announced that on reconsideration that would be the "probable" yearly cost of adjusted compensation for the first four years. This makes the "bonus versus tax-reduction" slogan appear to hold a little more water than before.

The record shows that whenever the selfish financial interests of the country who finance and direct the fight against adjusted compensation want official Treasury figures to help them in the contest, those figures are regularly forthcoming. From year to year these figures disagree violently, but that seems to make little difference. In this instance Congressman A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts, himself an expert on government finance and a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, points this out in a public comment on Mr. Mellon's latest effort.

Mr. Andrew says:

"The Secretary's estimates of the cost of adjusted compensation are greatly in excess of the previous estimates of his own actuary, which were published by the Senate committee a year and a half ago and which have not been questioned heretofore. They remind one of the estimated deficit of \$650,000,000 which motived President Harding's veto of the adjusted compensation bill, and which proved after the veto to be one billion dollars in error, as the deficit was transformed into an actual surplus of more than \$300,000,000.

"The Secretary is of the opinion that because the proposed insurance certificates will mature at the end of the twenty years, taxes must be at once collected and money regularly set aside to cover

this eventual expenditure. This is obviously unnecessary. In the five years since the war, our Government has already retired considerably more than four billion of the national debt. If the same rate of retirement prevails in the next twenty years as to extinction, we may count it altogether probable that the European countries will long since have begun to repay their debt. There is no reason for discussing at present the ways and means to meet an expenditure in 1946 which at the highest estimate will not amount to more than a quarter of what Europe owes to us.

"Secretary Mellon seems perturbed because of the loan feature in the adjusted compensation bill, which he implies may cause a serious drain on the credit of the country. If all the veterans were to borrow cash from the banks against their certificates to the full limit authorized by the bill and all were to default upon their notes, the Treasury might have in time to take up loans to the extent of \$1,200,000,000, but under those circumstances that is all that adjusted compensation would When one remembers that the total loans and discounts of the banks of the United States amount to more than thirty billions, even this utterly improbable possibility of adjusted compensation would not seem likely to have the damaging results that have been suggested."

Vigorous Efforts by the Antis

THE anti-compensationists are following up the latest Mellon announcement with vigor. They are doing the utmost to press the advantage home, and are spending thousands of dollars a day to flood members of Congress with letters in an effort to show that the majority of public sentiment is on their side. And a Congressman's mail means a lot to him. He takes it as an unfailing indication of what the majority of his constituents want him to support.

The secretary of an eastern Senator told me that his chief had that day received nearly one thousand letters and telegrams urging him to vote for the Mellon plan and against compensation. The members of the great financial and industrial confederations, in response to orders from their officials, are fairly writing their heads off as part of their tactics.

Firms employing hundreds of people are requiring each employe to contribute a letter or two to a Congressman against compensation. The antis' allies in the House and Senate are fanning the flames. At least one Senator, an irreconcilable anti, has sent word into his State that now is the time for "sound business" to take its pen in hand and drop its Congressmen a line against "this vicious bonus."

U. S. V. B. Fire and Smoke

WE are to know, in the fullness of time, how much was fire and how much was smoke in the Senate investigating committee's sensational "revelations" of graft and criminality in the handling of funds and property of the United States Veterans Bureau. The Department of Justice has taken the matter in hand where the committee left off' and promises rigorous action, not only to prosecute violators, if any, of the criminal statutes, but to recover excess payments which may have been made through incompetency or negligence. John W. H. Crim has resigned as assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Justice and has accepted appointment as special assistant to the attorney general to devote himself exclusively to Veterans Bureau matters. He has opened an office in the Veterans Bureau, and now is engaging a corps of investigators, and getting set to tackle things in a thorough fashion.

Some indictments and recoveries of money appear certain. In fact the evidence is about complete in a few cases involving relatively small amounts. They would come under the head of petty graft or shoplifting. A few small refunds have come in also, from dentists and others who have found on re-examination that their fees were a little stiff or that some government material in their hands previously had not been accounted for. Much waste and lavish expenditure was uncovered in the dental service. Since the Senate investigation began last spring the cost of maintaining this service has dropped from about \$400,000 a month to half that sum.

Hospital contracts afford another field of activity for Mr. Crim. Elias H. Mortimer, a Philadelphia coal dealer, but during the Forbes regime in the Bureau a lobbyist in Washington for several large construction companies, testified at the committee hearings that there was graft in several contracts. He admits being a party to it. A regular schedule of "fees" was worked out, he said, to be split three ways—between Forbes, Mortimer and the favored contractors. Mr. Forbes took the stand and denied every charge Mortimer made. As the public record stands, certain points of Mortimer's testimony require strong corroboration, for the witness's animus against the former director was apparent. Likewise Mr. Forbes's disclaimers left some important matters unexplained. All in all, it is a case for a lawyer to handle.

this is a case for a lawyer to handle.

The same applies to a great many other alleged irregularities, such as the Livermore (California) hospital site purchase, where the value of a piece of land jumped from about \$40,000 to \$105,000 when the Government evinced an interest in it; the Perryville (Maryland) surplus supply sales; the alleged

attempt to dispose irregularly of government narcotic drugs, etc. Already there is a friendly difference of opinion among participants in the Senate investigation over the Perryville affair. The firm of Thomson & Kelly, of Boston, bought about \$3,000,000 worth of hospital and other equipment for \$600,000. The sale was stopped by order of President Harding and \$400,000 of Thomson & Kelly money is now impounded in the Treasury. General O'Ryan, chief counsel for the committee, believes the thing was a conspiracy to defraud the Government. James A. Drain of Washington, who is prominent nationally in Legion affairs, looked into the matter at O'Ryan's request but reports no evidence of bribery, though plenty of evidence of "cupidity or stupidity" on the part of Bureau officials. A grand jury or a court may be able to settle the matter.

The Legion's Share

M ENTION of Mr. Drain's service to the Senate committee prompts me to repeat a few words from General

O'Ryan.

"The Legion as an organization and Legionnaires as individuals," he told me, "have been of inestimable assistance to me and to the committee. In fact, I might call the whole thing the Legion's investigation. It was the Legion which brought the original facts to the Senate and induced it to act. When I was called in as counsel I placed my first reliance for support on the members of your organization. In the four-teen territorial districts of the Veterans Bureau I appointed sub-committees composed of lawyers, doctors and people generally well equipped to study the Bureau's machinery and make perti-

nent and sympathetic recommendations. Nearly all of the men on these committees are veterans and Legionnaires. They have done a great work. They have enabled us to make a truly national research into the Bureau's affairs and to adduce constructive suggestions for reform. These workers were volunteers, serving without pay. They have carried on splendidly the Legion's tradition of service to the disabled."

Government Insurance Still Lives

A CURIOUS backfire from the tales of waste and fraud which emanated from the Senate committee hearings has been the feeling in the minds of a few veterans that these loose methods may have affected the soundness of government life insurance. Doubtless this feeling is not very general, though several letters of inquiry have been received at the Bureau. There is nothing to it, of course. Government life insurance is as sound as the Government itself. There is a surplus of \$100,000,000 which is invested in Liberty bonds. Even if someone should break into the Treasury and go south with these Liberty bonds no holder of government insurance would lose a cent. Uncle Sam would have to make good the loss.

Nearly all veterans dropped their War Risk Insurance after the Armistice, but reinstatements and conversions to permanent policies are going on steadily. Your correspondent made a thorough investigation of government insurance last summer, and found it the cheapest and best insurance that money can buy. About 600,000 policies are out now. The reason four times that number are not out is simply because the Veterans Bureau has no funds with which to advertise the na-

ture of government insurance and its advantages—in price and otherwise—over the insurance from private companies which veterans are buying every day. A national advertising campaign such as the old-line companies conduct continuously should sell 2,000,000 policies in a year. But Congress has contended that the Government is doing enough by making this insurance available, and if the veteran isn't interested sufficiently to stir himself and find outabout it that's his funeral.

The Personal Tragedy of Forbes

READ in the papers that Charles R. I Forbes has suffered a complete breakdown and is seriously ill at the home of a relative near Boston. To home of a relative near Boston. To those who saw the former director at the Senate hearings a few weeks ago the wonder is that the collapse did not come sooner. There were times during the sessions when momentarily it was expected that he would go to pieces. Many were sure it would happen when Colonel Forbes took the stand and Counsel O'Ryan began the cross-examination. O'Ryan can make a witness uncomfortable when he wants to. But the committee was very considerate of the broken state of the former director's health and of the personal tragedy his pathetic appearance envisioned.

Whether guilty or not guilty of the charges that have been laid at his door, whether responsible or irresponsible in a personal sense for the reckless imprudence, to say the least, with which disabled soldiers' money was handled, the case of C. R. Forbes stands as a tragic personal incident such as official Washington has not seen in many years. He appeared at the hearings so broken

(Continued on page 23)

Your Post Meeting

Is your post commander a monologist? Does he do all of the talking in meetings himself? Or is your post composed of a group of youthful orators? Do you like to stand on your hind legs once in a while and spout yourself? If you do, will the others let you?

All these things may be answers as well as questions. They may answer whether or not your post meetings are interesting to you. If the post commander does all the orating it may be simply because nobody else will help make the meeting lively.

I have belonged to The American Legion for four years. And I've had the time of my life being a member. I've met the finest fellows in the world through my Legion affiliations. I've been to meetings where we worked hard for hours. Then again I've been to post meetings where we ate, and where we sang, and did precious little business, but still had a fine time. I wonder if my experience has been that of many of you?

If it hasn't the fault lies with you and your post. It may lie with your officers. It may be that the members are just lazy, and won't spend any energy on their own amusement. These things can be cured. First, you ought

to make sure that your post officers are the veterans of your community to hold office in your post. Then you ought to make the membership realize that for every degree of happiness it gets out of a post meeting, so much labor must be expended. When you go to a movie you pay anywhere from a nickel to two dollars a ticket. You worked to earn that nickel or that two-dollar bill. You are spending your own labor on amusement.

Just so with a post meeting. When all the business of the meeting has been transacted the post can have as good a time as it pleases—if somebody will put a little energy into planning the feetivities

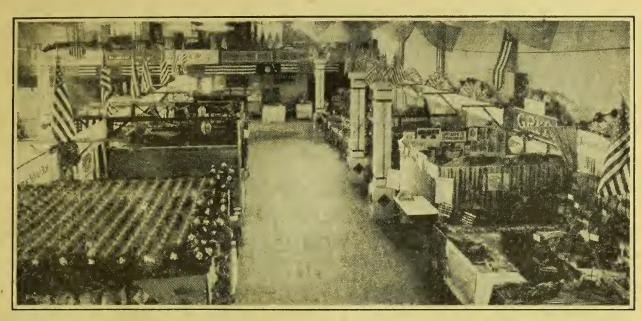
ning the festivities.

Don't think that I deprecate the serious, hard work the Legion does in post meetings; such work is necessary, and will go on, anyway. But there's plenty of amusement waiting in Legionism, too. If you want to get it out, the task is up to you. If you are dissatisfied in any way, blame nobody but yourself. The post has the ability to entertain, it has the ability to serve the community. The post has everything, but it remains for the members to bring everything out.

JOHN R. QUINN

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Dividends in Prestige and Cash



A general view of one corner of the industrial exhibit promoted by Garret Cochran Post of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The post sold every inch of advertising space, paid the bills, and reaped a financial profit.

Better still, it established itself as a leader in civic enterprises

OW comes Garret Cochran Post of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to report its first industrial exhibit, the success of which placed the post in the forefront of community boosters. The name of The American Legion is on everyone's tongue in Williamsport—on the people's tecause of the educative value of the exhibit; on the exhibitors', manufacturers' and business men's because the post did business in a businesslike way. Incidentally the exhibit was a financial success, but, as the post leaders said, this was a secondary thought.

After evolving the idea of an industrial exhibit which would show the citizens what Williamsport does for a living, the officials of the post obtained the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association. The one thought uppermost during the preparation was this: There must be no "help us out, please" plea. The exhibit, it was felt, was needed. Therefore manufacturers and merchants contracted for booths on the basis of the advertising and value to them, not because The American Legion was promoting the venture.

The local armory was obtained for a week, the floor measured off into booths and a blue print made. Then canvassers went out to sell space. A cost budget had been prepared and prices fixed to cover expenses.

The post promised the people that save for a musical program, there would be nothing to distract attention from the exhibit. Manufacturers who offered to pay for space but said they would not use it were courteously refused. If the manufacturer saw the value of the exhibit and was sold, very good, if not—well, the floor space was oversold. Seventeen manufacturers were disappointed. But advertising

space was given them around the bal-

cony.

A construction firm was awarded the contract to erect the booths and take them down, the materials to be the contractor's property and to be deducted from the total cost. Publicity was furnished by the post in the newspapers, by paid advertising, billboards, window cards, stickers for windshields, and banners stretching across the main streets. At all times the one idea was stressed that the exhibit was of real value. The post conveyed the idea that it cared more for community goodwill than for money. The local G. A. R. post, patients from a veterans' hospital nearby, and an association of boy farmers—all were special guests.

L OCAL merchants co-operated by holding special sales during the week, many giving tickets with every sale, paid for by the merchants at ten cents each, the regular admission price. All students were invited, a half rate being given high school and business college pupils. The grade children were given half-holidays by the school board and were escorted to the exhibit by Legionnaires and their teachers.

There was no souvenir program, as it was thought that the advertising needed to get it printed would not be worth the price asked. But copies of the Legion's official flag code on the back of which was the list of firms exhibiting were given away.

The music was advertised as "made in Williamsport," the post band (a prize organization), the Kiwanis orchestra and soloists offering their services.

On the opening day the bare drill floor of the armory was transformed into an artistic and interesting spectacle. Many firms had working ma-

chinery which made products while curious crowds looked on. The Auxiliary had a booth selling home-made candies and fancy work. The post had an ice-cream and soft drink booth. But there was no barking, nothing to distract from the exhibits. Moreover there were no paddle wheels or other gambling devices.

Each day the attendance increased until on the last day more than 3,000 persons paid their way in. Every one was satisfied. The public commended the exhibit, the exhibitors were gratified and the newspapers editorially commented on the public spirit shown by the post.

But the post went still further. It invited the exhibitors to a dinner given at the post clubhouse and submitted a financial statement with the declaration that it seemed fitting to let the post's business associates know the outcome.

Constructive criticism was asked for—and given. Then the guests were informed that the post had gone on record as favoring the erection of a community building as a fitting war memorial which the city needs. The community organizations heartily endorsed the idea.

The success of the industrial exhibit explains in part why Garret Cochran Post of Williamsport is looked upon today by the entire town as a constructive community asset—an outfit that is out not so much to get as to give. That is why The American Legion is looked upon and up to in Williamsport as an organization entitled to the respect of all citizens. It is a truth that has been brought home with equal vigor in the hundreds of towns and cities where local Legion posts have taken the initiative in sponsoring worth-while unselfish community enterprises.

RADIO

THAT WILL HELP

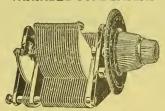
You Make Money—That Brings the World to Your Fireside

TRANSFORMERS



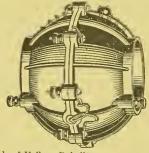
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Pin Money

The Way It Goes

Mrs. Tellum: "That bit of gossip you told me about Mrs. Miggs wasn't true."
Mrs. Spreadit: "Well, I didn't much believe it at the time, but I thought I might as well pass it along."

Uncle Zeke Says:

"I don't see much use o' this here jazz music, 'less it helps you fergit yer more serious troubles, same as the itch an' mosquito bites an' sech things.
"One way to cut down the number o' divorces is fer more women to improve theirselves in the use o' firearms."

Fat Chance

The ship had just struck a reef and the captain had bellowed the command:
"To the boats!
Women and children first!"
"Oh, captain,"
"unavered an any

"Oh, captain," quavered an anxious passenger, "is

there any chance that we may escape drowning?"

"To be sure, my good sir," reassured the captain, "the boilers are "the boilers are likely to explode at any moment."

All Rejected

Movie Producer: "Did you find any scenarios in that new batch that

new batch that
looked promising?"
Scenario Editor:
"Sorry, boss, but
there wasn't one
in the lot with a
Royal Northwest Mounted Police sergeant
cast as the hero."

Of No Importance

Mother: "William! You've been fighting again! Your nose is bloody—one eye is black—your teeth—oh, you are a sight! Do you know how you look?"

William: "Tut, tut, maw. What does a hero care for looks?"

Where Men Are Men

"He's a cave man."
"Gracious? How so?"
"He let me pick up the handkerchief I dropped."

Well, No

Joe: "It isn't good breeding."
Bill: "What isn't?"
Joe: "Crossing the Mexican line with a lot of Chinese.

Distance Lends——

Some like garlic Ev'ry day; We like those folks Miles away.

A la Militaire

Flossie Footlights was divorcing her Flossie Footlights was divorcing her sixth husband, on ground of incompatibility of income, and listened intently to the judge's fatal words. He might have new stuff. Now it so happened that the jurist was recently out of the service.

"As you were!" he pronounced, forking over the decree.

over the decree.

A Thorough Re-formation

Nash: "I hear Mrs. Ringler reformed the man who had tried to rob her."
Spintler: "Yes, she made his pug nose a Roman, knocked his chin back to his Adam's apple, concaved three of his ribs and curvated his spine."

What For?

He couldn't wait for his ship to come in.
"I'll meet it if I have to swim it."
So he plunged in with a cheerful grin
To swim out to the three-mile limit.

Waste

In a little backwoods town an itinerant salesman, undeterred by the extreme poverty-stricken appearance of one house, tried

to sell the head of the family a cer-tain article. He got

tain article. He got the reply:
"Say, I only spent one dime in all my life for fool-ishness. An' that was for a pair of socks."

Says Which?

(Title of a bill sub-mitted to the Virginia Legislature)

"A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to prohibit fishing within 500 yards of the mill dam across Clinch Riv-er at Speers Fer-

ry, Scott County, Va., approved March 13, 1912, as amended by an act approved March 24, 1914, as further amended by an act approved March 13, 1918."

Favorite Sayings

The flivver owner: "Wouldn't that jar you?"

The radio orator: "I'll tell the world."
The murderer: "Well, I'll be hanged!"

The murderer: "Well, I'll be hanged!"
The judge: "Fine."
The flapper: "No one has anything on me."

The telephone girl: "I got your num-

ber."

The sausage maker: "Dog gone!"
The fisherman: "I'll drop a line."
The author: "All write."
The seamstress: "Darn it!"

The hydro-electric engineer: "Dam it!"

Hopeless

Sweet Young Thing: "Mr. Chase, do you believe in divorce?"
Mr. Chase (a wily old bachelor): "My dear girl, I don't even believe in marriage."

Direct Contact

Alice: "Jack loves Mabel only for her

money."
Virginia: "Not even that—he just loves her money."

An Important One

Motion Picture Director (in midst of moving scene): "Come on there, Miss Glycerine! This is the one great day of your life! You're marrying the man of your choice—the most wonderful—thrill-

ingest! . . Oh, for Pete's sake! Act glad-glad! This ain't one of your own real weddings."

Tut!

Visitor: "And what brought you here, my good man?"
Convict: "I attended too many weddings, mum"

Visitor: "Ah, you stole the presents, I

suppose?"
Convict: "No, mum, I was always the bridegroom."

The Good Old Days

The honeymoon in the Garden of Eden was drawing to a close and Adam and Eve were having one of their lovers' quarrels.

"These biscuits are the limit. They're absolutely the soggiest I ever ate," growled

Adam.

"Well, anyway, dear," retorted Eve with dangerous sweetness, "you can't pull the wheeze about their not being as good as mother used to make."

Potted

A shipwrecked mariner had just arrived on the cannibal island of Oompah, and was making some rather nervous inquiries. "Was the last missionary you had here a good man?" he asked. "Pretty good," replied the chief, picking his teeth reflectively, "but the last time I saw him he was thoroughly stewed."

Naughty, Naughty

Mother: "Does Tom ever tell you any questionable stories?" Daughter: "Oh, no, mother. I under-stand them all right."

All Set

The prison guard became impatient after he had for an hour watched the convict's futile efforts to break a big rock.

"Here, gimme that sledge," he demanded, and with one mighty blow smashed the

"Well, no wonder," replied the prisoner aggrievedly, "after I'd been softening it up for you."

Explained

"Why do you dislike me so, Jimmy?" asked the girl's suitor of her kid brother. "What have I ever done to deserve it?" "Well, when you call on sis, you put the clock back an hour," answered the boy sullenly. "That makes me late for school and I get licked for it."

Revenge

George: "How's the girl, Harry?"
Harry: "It's all off. I threw her over
yesterday."
"Why?"

"I heard she eloped with another fellow."

Then the Fun Started

Mrs. Gusherly: "May I sit beside you, Mr. Bashfulboy? I just offered to sit beside that wretched Mr. Nettleton and hesaid he was particular about the company to kept."

Mr. Bashfulboy: "Did he really? Ha, in! Yes, certainly, sit right here, I'm tot a bit particular."

o you

r her

loves

Paid In Full

Judge: "So you plead guilty to robbing liss Oldun and then kissing her." Prisoner: "Yes, yer honor. But I wanta emind you that a fair exchange is no bbbery."

Bad Tacties

"No woman ever takes another woman's lvice about clothes."
"Of course not. You don't ask the enemy
by to win the war."

"Hey, Jimmie, where ya goin'? The picre's just startin'."
"Huh, the show's over. Don't ya see 'em ssin'?"

Sure Sign

I Made \$630 Yesterday, \$2320 Last Week

Business is Growing Bigger All the Time Geo. Mc Carter

George McCarter found it to his advantage to leave his position, which he held for 25 years as elothing and furnishing goods buyer for one of the finest stores in Kansas, to take



Geo. McCarter

up the work of selling J. B. Simpson made to measure suits and overeoats. He writes: "That was the best move I ever made. Now I am

no longer dependent on a salary. My time is my own. The more I work, the more I earn. My business is growing steadily and my earnings are getting bigger and bigger. I made \$63.00 yesterday, \$32.50 so far today, \$232.00 last week. How's that?" And in another letter he wrote, "Thanks to you, Simpson and the marvelous values you give, I'll have \$4,000.00 saved this year over and above my living. I don't understand how you give such big values, but as long as you do I'm satisfied. The best part of all is that you're getting better all the time."

The opportunity to get into the big money elass is open to every sincere, earnest man who is industrious and willing to put in as much time working for himself as he would put in when working for others. J. B. Simpson suits and overeoats are such wonderful values and give such universal satisfaction that big money can be made right from the start. Irving Bolde made \$793.00 the first six weeks; and now, nearly a year later, he is going bigger than ever. J. F. Schmitz, a former retail elothing salesman; made \$475.00 the first four weeks. Wm. Garden had no trouble in making \$946.00 the first two months: and now, nearly two years later, he is more enthusiastie than ever. Scores of men are making big money with Simpson, for Simpson's all wool suits and overcoats, tailored to order for \$31.50, are without a doubt the greatest values ever known. In many cases,

just to show the cloth and mention the price is enough to get the order.

Your Simpson business is one that will grow and grow, for our elothes give satisfaction; they keep their shape and eolor; they are all wool through and through; they are tailored to order and fit perfectly; they are honestly made and give long wear. Our eustomers repeat: they order again and again. A famous architeet in Kansas City writes: "Send your representative. I want three or four more suits." One of the most famous surgeons in Chicago has just ordered his 27th Simpson suit. Rieh men who ean pay big prices are proud to wear Simpson suits and overcoats, for the quality satisfies.

If you want to get into the big money class, mail the attached coupon for full information and application blank. No selling or tailoring experience is necded. If you are a man of good character, honest and industrious, we will teach you. We furnish full selling equipment of 6x9 cloth samples of fine all-wool serges, worsteds, tweeds, cassimeres, whipcords, etc. Mail eoupon, or if located in any of the following cities, call in person:

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full informa-

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MILWAUKEE	114 Grand Avenue				
MINNEAPOLIS	1108 Nicollet Avenu				
COUPON					
J. B. SIMPSON, INC., Dept. 695, 843 W. Adams St. CHICAGO, ILL.					
Please send me appli tion about the oppo	cation blank and full inform rtunity you offer salesmen.				
Name	,				

CHICAGO

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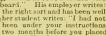


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DOUBLES HIS SALARY dent, from a logging camp, writes: "I then the position at \$250 a month with use and board." His employer writes: ortainly the right sort and has been well. Another student writes: "I had not been under your instructions two months before you placed me here at the Hotel.





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ACCOUNTAN

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California and District of Columbia Provide Chairmen of Two Important Committees





Legislation and rehabilitation are long words, but mighty important ones in every Legionnaire's vocabulary. At the left is Aaron Sapiro, chairman of the Legion's National Legislative Committee, and thereby chief of staff of the Legion host that is seeking the passage of the adjusted compensation bill. At the right is Watson B. Miller, whose long first-hand acquaintance with the problem of the disabled well fits him for the chairmanship of the National Rehabilitation Committee

E AST and west meet this year in the chairmanships of two important Legion national committees. Heading the National Legislative Committee is Aaron Sapiro of California, and so much does pressing Legion business—the Adjusted Compensation Bill, for one thing—keep him just now in Washington that probably hardly a day passes but what, in or out of line of duty, he meets up with Watson B. Miller, a resident Washingtonian who is chairman of the National Rehabilitation

Each of these two chairmen is worth extended biographical space, but they would rather have that passed over and the equivalent devoted to the activities for which they are heading the Legion's fight for fair and proper treatment of the World War veteran, able-bodied and disabled alike. Suffice it to say, then, that Mr. Sapiro was a poverty-stricken little match peddler at the age of six on the streets of Oakland, that he later sold newspapers, that at the age of ten he entered an orphan asylum and was known for three years not as Aaron Sapiro but as No. 58, that eventually he was graduated from grammar school with a silver medal and a \$250 cash prize, that he went to high school and then to Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati and then to Hastings Law College in the University of California, that he subsequently developed a co-operative marketing system which now embraces a dozen farmers' organizations with an annual turnover of \$400,000,000.

Sapiro declares he didn't have "much of a military career"-which was scarcely to be expected after a civilian career for which the war itself could hardly provide many parallels. He enlisted in the Field Artillery in July, 1918, and was sent to Camp Taylor. Later he was sent to Camp Lewis with the 38th F. A. and became a sergeant major. He was in the 33d Training Battery at the Field Artillery Officers'

Training School at Camp Taylor when the Armistice was signed.

Watson B. Miller is owner of the Red Star Sight Seeing Line in Washington. That sounds as if it might not have anything to do one way or the other with the fact that Watson B. Miller is a hardworking Legionnaire, but it happens to have a lot to do with it. Disabled men from the hospitals in and near Washington rate free rides in Miller's cars, and many of his cars are devoted almost exclusively to these health trips. Legionnaires and their families en route to Arlington National Cemetery to visit the graves of dead heroes have an equally hard time paying their fare to Miller.

The hospitalization of ex-service men has been one of his deepest interests. He has assisted scores of veterans to adjust their claims. He was appointed a member of the Legion's Fourth District Hospitalization Board, comprising the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Then he was elected a National Vice-Commander for 1922-1923. In addition to these offices, he has been commander of Stuart Walcott Post at Washington and department commander of the District of Columbia, and is a member of the Legion's National Executive Committee.

Mr. Miller enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps early in the war and was commissioned a captain in the Motor Transport

Chairman Miller's program calls for an increase of dependency compensation to the widows and children of deceased veterans; hospitalization of all ex-service men regardless of the origin of disease; further decentralization of the Veterans Bureau; completion of the hospital building program for which an additional appropriation of \$5,000,000 has already been asked of Congress, and more liberality in interpreting the rulings of the Veterans Bureau, especially those affecting hospital ad-

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

WHEN Robert Powers, a war veteran, was lodged in jail for refusing to pay what he considered an unjust increase in rent and not moving when evicted, CAMBRIDGE (MASS.) Post bailed him out and then moved the veteran's wife, children and furniture in a pouring rain. Subsequently the post assisted Powers to get on his feet. This is the third veteran the post has similarly helped.

Legion membership in the mctropolitan area of Boston, Mass., has increased twenty-two percent in recent months. One post reported a 500 percent increase.

The Christmas seal campaign to raise money to fight tuberculosis was under direct charge of the Legion post of Franklin, N. H. Legionnaires canvassed every merchant in the town and obtained big results.

MALDEN (MASS.) Post increased public interest in its post show, "The Wallop," by offering prizes for the best posters advertising the performance.

The high school playfield in Rockwood, Tennessee, was bare of equipment until Curtis E. Smith Post stepped in and bought the most modern articles obtainable. The post plans to add to the equipment each year hereafter.

WOBURN (MASS.) Post tendered a banquet to the Stoneham High School football

tcam after the eleven had completed a successful season.

The local newspaper has called the members of Wellesley (Mass.) Post "Community Boosters" because they took the initiative in planning a playground for children. The post provided playground experts, chose the site, and arranged for baseball, football, soccer and hockey for the older children and swings, seesaws and sandboxes for the youngsters.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) LEGIONNAIRES recently protested against the showing of a soviet Russia propaganda film, "The Fifth Year," which is being shown in the United States "for the benefit of the orphaned children of Russia." The Legionnaires contended that the penal law of the State covered the showing of this picture as an attempt to teach disrespect of existing government.

The St. Louis Council of the Legion has asked Governor Hyde to call a special session of the Legislature to provide funds for completing Missouri's good roads program.

CARL A. JOHNSON POST OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., as a part of its program for community betterment, is supporting a movement for the construction of a huge sewage disposal plant.

PRO AND CON

Editorial Comment on the Activities of The American Legion

THE newly elected Commander of The American Legion, John R. Quinn, from over on the Pacific Coast, declared a dedication of his administration to a vigorous campaign in behalf of war veterans. It will be, he says, to obtain immediate passage of the former service men's adjusted compensation act and a close and human contact between the disabled veterans and the government agencies in charge of rehabilitation and hospitalization. That is an excellent and comprehensive platform of one broad double plank.—Cincinnati (0.) Tribune.

Determination of the Virginia department of The American Legion to throw the weight of its members into the scales for better government is eminently right and proper. In doing this the veterans' organization will be reversing in no sense its traditional policy of keeping aloof from the political field. As a body, the ex-service men will not rush to the rescue of either one side or the other, or attempt to coerce andidates into coming over to their view of any given question, but each individual will be urged to qualify himself to participate, as a good citizen, in the elections. If veterans fail to exercise their right of suffrage, they will be failing to live up to the high spirit of service they evinced during the time of their great test. Peace has its victories no less than war. For the common good there is no more desirable victory on any field than efficient government—the sort of government that will administer affairs to the best interest of the people. Patriotism is just as necessary in civil battles as it is in conflicts where shot and shell are used by the enemy as weapons.—Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch.

There's something about The American Legion that commands the respect and admiration of not only every member of the Legion, but also those on the outside as well. It isn't the principles of the organization, it isn't the earnestness and the hard work of the officers and the group of work-

ers in the body, it isn't so much the good that they accomplish.

The striking feature about the Legion locally, and it is probably true in every locality where a post has been formed, is the wives, mothers and sisters of the members who form the Auxiliary. Their interest in the success of the post is not surpassed by the Legion members themselves; their work makes it possible for the post to tide over the rough places, and their encouragement is never lacking when such is needed.

The American Legion will never cease to

The American Legion will never cease to be a great organization as long as they have the splendid women who compose the Auxiliary.—Webster (Mass.) Times.

The American Legion, and the officers and numbers of the Trenton branch, deserve the commendation of the public for their efforts to put an end to the too common practice on the part of unworthy men soliciting money. They are not only rendering a good service to the people but are protecting their organization and all former service men from harpies who are preying on the community. . . .

The people are disposed to be generous to all former service men, a fact which is being used to their personal advantage by unprincipled parties who are posing in the army uniform which they are not entitled to wear. If a campaign for the collection of money for the benefit of disabled soldiers is legitimate, the public may rest assured that The American Legion will take part in it.—Trenton (N. J.) Times.

The American Legion in co-operation with two other national organizations is carrying the message of better public education to the people. In Charleston The American Legion is taking the lead in the work. . . . The men and women of the Legion and other organizations co-operating in this work are to be commended for the time and effort they are giving to further such a cause as education.—Charleston (S. C.) News-Courier.

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Nineteen different occupations are represented in this California legion group

Ocean Sands Are Front Lawn for California Post Clubhouse

R IGHT on the sands of the Pacific Ocean is the new clubhouse of Venice of America Post, Venice, California, which will represent a \$20,000 investment when remodeling is completed. The confidence of the California Venetians in nature is evidenced by the fact that in this Venice also canals alternate with streets. Besides, the ocean front location means quick and easy bathing, and so features of the new clubhouse are the dressing rooms and showers for members who take their morning or evening plunges in the Pacific. The post maintains an open-house policy for all visiting Legionnaires, and there are lots of visitors, for Venice happens to be the great ocean-bathing resort of Los Angeles and is one of the show cities touched by the endless streams of tourists.

The foundation of Venice Post's prosperity was a lucky land deal. While its clubhouse project was still in the debating stage, the post planked down \$2,300 for a building lot. Two weeks later it sold the lot for \$3,000. The profit on this deal, however, was small compared with the profits made by two Forty-Nine Camps conducted by the post, one on the Fourth of July and another just after Armistice Day. These camps revived the atmosphere of the gold rush in the early days of California.

There were other money-making activities, also, so that the post had \$4,000 in the bank before it really began dickering with architects and real estate men. The clubhouse became a certainty when the post entered into contracts to give a series of weekly boxing exhibitions. These events have been conducted in keeping with the highest traditions of the sport and have drawn attendance from all the principal cities of California.

In remodeling the building which it bought for its clubhouse the post utilized the experience of those of its members who are engaged in the many lines of building trades. The post membership represents a wide occupational range, so when it came time to do the actual work of remodeling, everyone who couldn't handle a saw or

hammer, lay bricks or swing a plumber' wrench got into overalls anyway and di heavy work under expert guidance. Suc clumsy hands as a bank president, an in surance agent, and a retired capitalis made good on the mortar detail. Accom panying this article is a photograph show ing the post workmen lined up on the jol Names don't count, but (suppose you tr to pick them out) the different occupation represented are: Plumber, traffic man, rea estate dealer, brick mason, warehouse su perintendent, physician, publicity man, car penter, bank president, accountant, plumbe brick mason, architect, brick contracto showman, general insurance agent, retire capitalist, landscape gardener and fire ir

Legion to Have Share in National Music Week

N keeping with the fostering of con munity spirit-one of the fundament: principles of The American Legion-th Legion will co-operate in sponsoring a Na tional Music Week from May 4th to 10t Observance of such a period is the ou growth of local music weeks in all section of the nation, where beginnings have bee made by presentation of community mus festivals or similar events.

The purpose of the week is indicated t its slogan: "Give more thought to music Radio, community choruses, instrument organizations and every possible metho will be utilized to emphasize the appe

Posts of the Legion are expected to pa ticipate in organization of local mus committees. In some places veterans a ready are planning to conduct patriot musical programs and group sings. formation regarding the national plan may be had from C. N. Tremaine, secr tary of the National Music Week Cor mittee, 105 West 40th Street, New Yo:

Particularly where Legion bands, o chestras and drum corps are already o Portaganized will plans for Music Week fit any favor and a willingness to help. Po data glee clubs will also be in evidence.

LEGION LIBRARY

UTFIT histories and general books of the war added to your post library will increase its value to the mem-The Weekly has made arrangements with the publishers to accept orders for the books listed herewith (for additional books available see other issues of the Weekly):

HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR. Official. Set of twelve 1:20,000 operations maps in separate container. Price: \$5.

HISTORY OF THE FOURTH DIVISION. Official. Sixty illustrations. Maps. 368 pages. Price: \$2. HISTORY OF THE FIFTH DIVISION. Official. A complete record of the division's activities from Camp Logan through the Meuse-Argonne. Tables of casualities, important field orders, decorations citations. 86 full-page photographs. Many maps. 423 pages, 7½ x 10½ inches. Price: \$6.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE 26TH DIVISION. Five hundred photographs. 8 x 11 inches. 320 pages. Price: Cloth, \$5; leather, \$8.

PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION. Over 300 official photographs. 8 x 10 inches. 244 pages. Price: \$2.75.

History of the 29th Division. Official. Complete roster, 240 illustrations. Maps. 493 pages. Price: \$5.

HISTORY OF THE 78TH DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR. Official. The story of the 78th is told in a straightforward narrative form, backed up by copies of all important field orders and plenty of clear sketch maps. 243 pages. Many illustrations. Price: \$3.50.

HISTORY OF THE 79TH DIVISION. Official. Over 200 Illustrations. Maps. 510 pages. Price: \$5, Our Navy at War, by Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy. The book of 374 pages contains 64 Illustrations. Special price: \$2.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The Navy in the War. 410 pages. Price: \$3.20.

OVERSEAS STARS AND STRIPES. A reprint of all of the 71 issues of The Stars and Stripes, the A. E. F. newspaper, printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the paper was discontinued. 568 full pages, 18 x 24 inches. Price: \$10.80.

Price: \$10.80.

Through the Wheat. By Thomas Boyd. The war as it looked to a private in the 83d Co., Sixth Marines. 266 pages. Price: \$1.75.

Our 110 Days Fighting. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

Our Greatest Battle. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

The Arthleryman. By Jay M. Lee. While

THE ARTILLERYMAN. By Jay M. Lee. While fundamentally a history of the 129th Artillery, this book is to a large degree the story of the 35th Division and has been endorsed by infantry as well as artillery officers of the division. 150 illustrations, 22 maps, two panoramic inserts. 359 pages. Price: \$3.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. By Lt, Col. Jennings C. Wise. Story of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions from Cantigny to the Vesle. 255 pages. Price; \$1.60.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By Marquis James. 320 pages. 36 Illustrations. Price; \$2.60.

Marquis Jan Price: \$2.50.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

To Post Officers

The Circulation Manager reports that some post officials are failing to indicate the members' occupation when filling in 1924 subscription cards for the Weekly. Members who mail their own cards are making almost a perfect score in this detail, but almost fifty percent of the cards from post officers lack the necessary information. Post adjutants and finance officers are urged to comply with the request for this data.

What's the Use?

By Jimmie Hix

(Ex-Private M. T. Meskit is approached by one of the Membership Committee, for the Legion, and we quote his answer:)

What's the use of organizin'? What's the use of payin' dues? What's the Legion got to offer? What you got for me to choose?

What's the use? I'm workin' steady, I don't need no clothes or shoes, I don't need no help or nothin', Looks to me I stan' to lose.

got no pleasant mem'ry, Of the Army or the war; What's the use to meet an' pow-wow? I've enough forever more.

You can have it, I don't want it, That I've told you guys before; Go an' git another sucker, Let me be; I'm gittin' sore.

TWO WEEKS LATER

(Ex-Private M. T. Meskit is induced by this enthusiastic Get-a-Member Bird to come over to the post and see a few good bouts and hear some good music. He "gets bouts and hear some good music. He "gets religion," so to speak, at the altar of Buddyism, and after the committee reports on their activities in aiding disabled buddies, he holds forth once more.)

What's the use of organizin'? What's the use of payin' dues? What's the Legion got to offer? What you got for me to choose?

Yes, I said I'm workin' steady, Now I know there's some that ain't, Some has had a long, long Blighty, An' their hearts beat kind o' faint.

Sure as sin it's up to comrades
Of these boys to lend a hand;
If we don't who else will do it?
If we fail we've lost our sand.

All together, up an' at 'em, Shove the Legion to the fore! Be a friend to helpless buddies, Fight for right and then some more!

OUTFIT REUNIONS

301ST SUPPLY TRAIN.—Fifth annual reunion, American House, Boston, Jan. 19. Address Le-roy F. Merritt, 29 Weston st., Brockton, Mass.

316TH INF.—Lehigh Valley winter banquet, Hotel Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 24. Address Carl F. W. Beyer, 520 First av., Bethlehem. Supply Co. No. 33, Q.M.C.—Members interested in reunion address Carl Chattin, Newark Evening News, Millburn, N. J.

Co. K, 305TH INF.—Former members may obtain photograph of regimental memorial tablet recently dedicated at 77th Div. clubhouse, New York City, by addressing M. I. Cohen, 503 Fifth av., New York City.

A. P. O. 762.—All former members interested in reunion in 1924 and in proposed history of the outfit address Arthur A. Caulkett, 415 West 7th st., Traverse City, Mich.

308TH ENGRS.—Former members who have not received their copy of the regimental history are requested to send name, address and former grade and company to Earl Baringer, Y. M. C. A.,

16TH DIVISION—Former members interested in proposed reunion address Homer C. Tyner, Box 237, Hanford, Cal.

353p INF.—Fifth annual reunion, Topeka, Kans., Sept. 7-9, just prior to Kansas Legion department convention. Address C. H. Paulson, Memorial bldg., Topeka.

Announcements for this column must be re-eeived three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.



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DOLLARS IN WEAVING

None But the Brave Dare Pick the Fair





T took a brave committee to make decision as to which of these fair contestants was the most beautiful of seventy-five pretty girls entered in a contest held at the recent ball of Francis G. Kane Post of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Miss May C. Corbett (left) was the first choice of the committee and thereby became Miss Dorchester. Her nearest rival in beauty honors, Miss Helen A. Murray (right), is the only woman American Legion post commander in Massachusetts. Miss Murray, ex-yeoman(F) and now commander of Bessie P. Edwards Post, was chosen as the most beautiful yeomaid at the San Francisco National Auxiliary Convention last October.

Caring for the Fatherless

(Continued from page 7)

have been made of the systems followed by other organizations and by public agencies. The Fourth National Conven-tion of the Legion at New Orleans authorized this investigation as a preliminary to any plan which the Legion might adopt. To carry out the mandates of this convention George A. dates of this convention George A. Withers of Clay Center, Kansas, was appointed chairman of the national committee. The other members of the committee are Mark T. McKee, of Michigan; Charles French, of New Hampshire; William B. Healey, of Pennsylvania; G. A. Warlick, of North Carolina; Ralph K. Robertson, of New York; E. E. Hollenback, of Pennsylvania; John Gehlman, of Idaho, and A. H. McKnew, of California.

The Fifth National Convention at San Francisco considered the report

San Francisco considered the report san Francisco considered the report made by the committee and ordered that its work be continued. It furthermore decreed that each department organize a children's welfare committee to co-operate with the national committee. The convention also accepted the offer of co-operation from La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, which had made a start on an orphans' program of its own. The American Legion Auxiliary declared it stood ready to lend its full strength to whatever program the Legion might map out. The San Francisco convention, by adopting the report of its commit-tee on internal organization, placed plainly in view the objectives to be

Circumstances decreed that Kansas should have the honor of taking the lead in the carrying out of the national plans. Inspired by the sentiment he found at the New Orleans convention, W. P. MacLean, commander of the Kansas department, returned to his State and imparted to his comrades his dreams and hopes of a great Kansas home school which should later be taken over on a large scale as a national or regional home. Mr. MacLean spoke with authority. He had long been recognized as a great leader in children's problems through his work as superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Home of Kansas, an institution which had obtained remarkable success in making good citizens out of boys who had made a wrong start in life.

Mr. MacLean's dreams coincided happily with an act of generous practicality. D. A. Dabney, an oil producer of Independence, Kansas, was the father of two sons who had served in the World War and had returned home to take their places in the ranks of the So Legion. Both died. Mr. Dabney de sired to perpetuate the memory of his ded two Legionnaire sons. He decided to esquive to the Legion, in their name, the we savaluable farm near Independence which the cepted Mr. Dabney's offer. Kansas Legionnaires realized that the thin

tract of land given them would support of a home much larger than would be there necessary for the orphans of Kansa alone. When the San Francisco con the hope the same traction is the same traction of the same traction

vention authorized the acceptance of land and money for the establishment of homes, the Kansas department immediately submitted its offer to the national committee. National Commander John R. Quinn formally accepted the offer, designating the Kansas farm as the first national regional American Legion home school. arrangement was based on the agree-ment that the home school should be established without expense to the Legion outside the departments which it will serve. The Kansas departments of the Legion and of the Auxiliary gave to Commander Quinn their pledge to raise \$100,000, of which the Legion had already raised or obtained pledges for \$75,000. The Kansas Auxiliary alone had pledged \$50,000 for the home providing it should become a regional or national institution.

Mr. Withers is now working out the plans under which adjoining states will share with Kansas in the benefits of the home near Independence. held a conference at Indianapolis recently with the adjutants of these states and explained the details of the plan. The governing bodies of each of these departments will pass on the Kansas proposal and each State will determine for itself the details of the financing

entailed by participation.

Meanwhile an architect has been making the drawings of the buildings which the national committee hopes may be constructed. Plans for these will embody the recommendations obtained from the most experienced heads of similar institutions. The cottage plan will be adopted. There will be two separate main units, one for girls and another for boys. Between these two communities will be the school buildings or places of central community interest. The children will be housed in cottages, twenty-four to each cottage. Living in each girls' cottage will be house mother. In each boys' cottage will live a house mother and a house ather. Each cottage will in effect be home for a really complete family. Each cottage, it is planned, will conain a basement playroom, a reading coom and game room, matron's room, aths, kitchen, dining room and a comination sleeping and study room for ach two children.

The plans call for a school building vith classrooms for each grade up to nd eventually including the high school rades. The buildings will have space or teaching manual training and donestic science and many practical rades. Provision will be made for holesome recreations and amusements. umming up, the home school will proide for its children all that the averge child would find in a good natural ome environment and attendance at ne model school of any large city.

So far the Kansas department has sted sixty children who may best be ded by the care and training which ne school would give. It has found ne family in which five children, their other gone, are suffering because their ther, a victim of shell shock during e war, now suffers periodically atcks which make him a menace to his mily. In another family eight chil-en require Legion assistance. Their ther is flat on his back and draws t nine dollars a month compensation om the Government. The grand-ther of these children is trying to pport the family, but his good efforts e hopeless. There is also the case of another family, a widow left destitute with three children to support after a service man died without leaving any government insurance.

These instances are typical of at least a thousand families throughout the country, the Kansas department estimates. Among the families of the 4,000,000 men in service, among the 100,000 families of the men who have died, among the 30,000 or more families of those still in hospitals, want. and destitution strike hardship in an increasing ratio each year. As other departments establish their committees on children's welfare and undertake to list the number of children in need of assistance, the results may prove amazing. Kansas is principally an agricultural State. The sufferings of children will be even more in evidence in States with large industrial populations-states in which the pressure for mere existence has become almost intolerable for many families after breadwinners, handicapped by war disabilities, have become peacetime casualties. The National Children's Welfare

Committee is asking each department to ascertain the situation in its own State as early as possible. tional committee believes that the selection of additional national regional homes will proceed rapidly when the departments have learned how many

children need assistance.

In one group of States the problem of World War orphans' care has already been worked out to the satisfaction of the Legion departments. These States are those in which orphans and needy children of veterans of the World War are being cared for in institutions originally established for the care of Civil War orphans. In Indiana, Illi-nois, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania such homes exist, and the Legion in these States has gradually been assuming an important share in their management. Some of these homes need remodeling or additional buildings or a revision of methods, but on the whole they promise to meet the veterans' needs of the States in which they are located. It is possible that some of them may eventually become regional homes under the Legion's national program, thus making them open to veterans' children from a group of States instead of from one State.

The Michigan department, holding the honor of being the pioneer department to establish a children's home in actual operation, has demonstrated beyond doubt the Legion's ability to provide the funds necessary to maintain an orphans' program. When Michi-gan's Legion welfare department, which limits its activities to the relief of distressed service men, made a statewide investigation more than a year ago it discovered many destitute families of service men—families in which children were growing up with few of the advantages of home life, many of them in the care of relatives who could not give them the assistance they needed. Widows were desperately trying to keep families together; wives of disabled men were carrying burdens beyond their strength; little ones had been scattered about in institutions or were living in homes where they were obliged to do work too heavy for their years. It was because of these conditions that the department commander appointed The American Legion Children's Billet Committee.

At the outset of its work the com-



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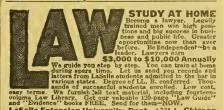
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mittee discovered that in Detroit alone two hundred children needed the Legion's help. Proportionate numbers were found in all the cities and towns of the State. Legionnaires of the Seventh Congressional Michigan District came forward at this time, offering to the department an unused sanitarium and grounds located at Otter Lake, in Lapeer County, admirably adapted for a children's home. Hardly had the title been transferred to the department, however, when a fire de-stroyed the building. Undeterred, the department kept on with its plans. An emergency home was established at Port Austin. This later was transferred to Grindstone City. An average of twenty-five children have been receiving care and training in this emergency home since its establishment.

Meanwhile the whole department has been engaged in raising funds to carry out the work of establishing properly the billet on the wooded shores of Otter Lake. The success of the project was assured when the State Legislature made an appropriation of \$25,000 out of the War Preparedness Fund. This amount has been set aside for the completion of the first cottage of the billet. This cottage is expected to be ready for occupancy early in the spring. Other buildings will follow in rapid succession as the needs require and as funds are available.

N addition to the funds raised for I the purchase of the property by the Legionnaires of the Seventh District and the amount appropriated by the State, \$50,000 has been subscribed by

the Wayne County Council, the Upper Peninsula Association of American Legion Posts, by other districts and by individuals. The American Legion Auxiliary has been exceptionally active in supporting the project, and at the same time has given quick help all over the State to children found suffering.

The Michigan department plans to make its Children's Billet much like the model home to be constructed in Kansas. Emphasis is to be placed on homelike features and the elimination so far as possible of the elements of institutionalism. It is expected that many of the cottages will be paid for by individuals wishing to designate them as memorials to relatives who died in the service. Many Michigan posts have expressed their intention to contribute annually sums sufficient to pay for the care of a definite number of children.

The facts given in this article support the conclusion that the Legion has merely made a beginning in its effort to discharge its obligation to the orphaned or needy children of service men of the World War. For the next year in the opinion of the national committee, each department will be busy determining for itself the best manner in which it may participate in the national program. The goal for the fu-ture is plainly in view. The road to that goal lies straight ahead, but no one can yet tell how swiftly the Legion may travel upon it. Meanwhile it becomes more certain that the care of World War orphans is a problem second. in importance only to the care of World War disabled men.

4,900,000 Illiterates

(Continued from page 6)

population in excess of 13,490,000. Startling as the census illiteracy fig-13,490,000. ures are, authoritative as they are, true as they are as far as they go, they only tell part of the story. Behind them, exposed here and there, lie threateningly even bigger gaps of illiteracy and near-illiteracy.

A person must confess his illiteracy to be counted as an illiterate in the census. The chief test is the person's say-so. Knowing human nature and the social stigma which has come nowadays to be associated with illiteracy, we assume with reason that many illiterates, running perhaps into the millions, will fail to confess their illiteracy. Let me give you two statistical checks

which bear out this sound assumption.
In 1920 the census discovered that 1,059,000 children, ages seven to thirteen inclusive, had not attended during 1919 "any kind of educational institu-tion at any time." This school attendance matter is something that can be got at pretty accurately. The number got at pretty accurately. of illiterates for the age group ten to fifteen inclusive is confessed by parents to be 292,000, and for the even larger age group ten to twenty inclusive only 531,000. Obviously if there are over a million children who do not attend any educational institution, not even for a single day, the illiteracy figure of a half million for minors does not begin to describe the real situation which confronts us.

Again in 1920 the census reports showed that 1,763,000 foreign-born whites confessed they were illiterate. or the same year the census shows that 8,218,000 of our foreign-born came from countries where from twenty-five to eighty percent of the population is illiterate. It was not until 1917 that we began to require that an immigrant pass a literacy test before being admitted, and eight millions of our foreign-born residents had come from countries where illiteracy is widely prevalent. Obviously, therefore, the foreign-born illiteracy figure of a million and three-quarters is far too low.

Not only is the census figure too low. We must take into consideration also that large near-illiterate group; that is, people who have not had schooling enough to be able to read and write with sufficient ease to be even considered as fairly reasonably educated or literate. The census does not even attempt to enumerate these people. The only figures we have throwing any light on this near-illiterate group are the literacy tests made by the Army during the war. While these army figures are subject to limitations, and have led in certain instances to exaggerated statements, they do indicate, to quote from the memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, "conditions of serious public concern."

In a general way it may be said that the Army test in a rough and ready manner segregated those who did not have the "ability to read and under-stand newspapers and to write letters home," using the English language. Of the 1,552,256 men examined, 24.9 per cent did not measure up to this standard. One-fourth of this large group the flower of the nation's young manhood, must be classed as illiterate or near-illiterate.

The number of our people who are illiterate or near-illiterate, not familiar enough with our common language to be able "to read and understand newspapers and to write letters," is unbelievably large, running into many millions, possibly twenty millions, including both illiterates and near-illiterates; is widely distributed, and constitutes a serious national problem. It is a condition which we cannot tolerate.

Long ago western European nations wiped out illiteracy. In Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway and Sweden the percentage of illiteracy is one percent or less. When this low percentage is reached illiteracy has about reached the vanishing point. In Norway, for example, there are no people who cannot read and write except "those suffering from certain mental or physical defects." The percentage of illiteracy in Scotland is 1.6, in England and Wales 1.8, and in France 4.9. Compare these percentages with the officially reported six percent of our population ten years of age and over who voluntarily confessed their illiteracy!

What other countries have done we also can do, and will do if we honestly face the facts and arouse ourselves to action. In that action, too, we should follow along with our friend Lindon, and not aim merely to teach .imply the mechanics of reading. We should aim also to teach its "social and human significance." We should have neither illiterates, or near-illiterates, or people who "can read but don't."

The subject of illiteracy in this coun-

The Legion Manual and Your Post

NATIONAL Adjutant Bolles, after an exhaustive investigation of post activities, recently announced this conclusion:

Eighty percent of the more successful posts use the Legion Manual of Ceremonies to advantage. Eighty percent of the less successful posts do not use it. Thus it is indicated that the ceremonial is an assistance in the development of a post and should be used.

What is the experience of your post with the manual?

The Weekly thinks that many posts would profit by a discussion of this subject and it invites answers to the foregoing question. Replies will be welcomed from all Legionnaires. Answers from post commanders or other officials will be especially appreciated. Tell what the ceremonial has done for your post. Write carly. Address replies to the Editors, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City. The first responses will be printed in an early

try and the best methods of combatting it will be reviewed at the four-day conference opening in Washington January 11th under the auspices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Education Association, the United States Bureau of Education and The American Legion. A campaign, the purpose of which will be the elimination of illiteracy will be launched as a result of the conference.

Mr. Mellon's Arithmetic

(Continued from page 12)

and altered that some of his old acquaintances failed to recognize him on first glance. His once-robust form was wasted. The faultless garments which once enveloped his ample person hung in folds. He leaned on a cane and spoke in a thin, wavering voice. If ever the stamp of illness and anxiety rested upon a man it rested upon Charles R. Forbes as he sat through the long days of testimony taking during which so many damaging allegations were laid against him, plaintively asking for a chance to speak in his own behalf. That chance was given him. It consisted for the most part of blanket denial of the accusations made.

To this pass had come in less than a year a man who was a personage in Washington—and to be a personage in Washington is not a lot that comes to all men. The streets and halls of Washington are filled with the great and the near-great—men who in their home communities or their states are somebodies, but who here are lost in the mass. Not so with Charlie Forbes. In Washington he shone for a while. He had official position, a job that is rated about as big as a cabinet place. He had personality. He was a large man who did everything in a large way—a big, convivial, congenial soul who damned something one moment and made you laugh the next; who pounded a desk or made imperative gestures when he spoke. He stood high with he great inner circles of the Adminisration. The doors of the White House

were open to him. You heard that Charlie Forbes was President Harding's personal and official protégé. So favored by fortune, men said he might go far.

All of which has changed—altered so swiftly and so completely that it does not seem possible that it ever could have been.

Cutting the Budget

of the \$260,000,000 to be clipped from the running expenses of the Government next year, \$85,449,053, or nearly one-third of the whole, comes from the Veterans Bureau. According to the budget estimates offered by Director Hines, the savings scheduled for the Bureau are greater, many times greater, than those of any other government bureau or department. Director Hines assures the Legion that this reduction in expenses will in no way diminish the service the veteran is obtaining from the Bureau, but on the contrary that this service will be increased and extended during the year. Appropriations for 1924 (fiscal year ending June 30th) totaled \$431,514,053. The estimate for the fiscal year in 1925 is \$349,065,000.

The big differences are decreases from \$50,780,000 to \$46,790,000 in salaries, involving a reduction of personnel from 28,855 to 24,200; from \$200,000 to \$164,900 for telephone and telegraph service; from \$2,280,000 to \$1,724,000 for traveling expenses;



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\$251,000 to \$49,000 for freight and express and \$118,450,000 to \$83,000,000 for vocational training and disability compensation. The latter contemplates no reduction in pay to individuals, but a large number of vocational trainees will be rehabilitated and off the payroll during the coming year. It also is esti-mated that on June 30th next, when the 1925 year officially begins, \$58,000,000 of compensation money from the 1924 appropriation will be on hand un-This can be used in 1925 if it is needed. Vocational training costs, exclusive of training pay, are figured to decrease from \$120,000,000 to \$89,000,000.

Hospital and medical service is down for \$42,000,000, which represents a saving of \$6,000,000. This will be brought about by discontinuing as rapidly as possible medical and dental examinations on a fee basis and putting them on a salary basis. A number of leaks and useless expenditures in the dental service have been eliminated, as I mentioned above. The hospital estimate contemplates the closing of four old hospitals by the end of this fiscal year and the opening of five new ones during

Observation by the Secretary of War

JOUR correspondent visited the office of Secretary Weeks recently to arrange an appointment to get a talk with the Secretary on the universal draft legislation which the Legion is going to push in Congress this year. This is a measure calculated to put labor and capital on about the same basis as a soldier during the war, and eliminate profiteering and other un-pleasantness. It was fixed up so I could see Mr. Weeks later, but while I was around one of the officers of his staff told me a story which bears repeating.

It seems that the Secretary sent an engineer officer of the Army over to inspect and report on the safety of girders that support the roof of the White House. The engineer found the girders to be safe, but someone in the Department understood it otherwise and went to ask the Secretary. Mr. Weeks set him right, adding:

"But even if your information were correct I doubt if many of the Presi-dential candidates would be persuaded to withdraw on that account.

The Deadly Hobnail

(Continued from page 4)

station to listen. The two gendarmes reported to their chief. He walked back to the courtyard.

Tears rolled down his cheeks. Such

suffering! It was terrible!

"Water!" the sick man was crying.

"A glass of water! I'm dying!"

The chief pondered. These men were

unarmed—he had seen my operator search them, and had approved of the thoroughness of the job. He had a pair of his own officers there. He had his pistol.

"Get a glass of water at the pump," he directed a fat, puffing gendarme.

The policeman complied.
"I will open the door," the chief called magnanimously through the grating, "just wide enough to give you the glass. The rest of you stand back. I'll hand the water to the sick man."

"I'll have to carry it to him," said a voice from inside. "He can't hold

up his head."

The chief was moved by such suffering. After all, these were guests, sick under his official roof.

"I'll get a doctor in a minute," he promised, "if the water does not help."
He pulled his revolver and held it

in his right hand, the glass of water in his left. One of the policemen lifted the iron staple that fastened the cell

the iron staple that fastened the cell door. The chief stood ready.

"Here is your water," he announced. He reached the glass forward. His prisoner was slow in taking it.

"Come, come!" the Chief said.

A blow struck his eyes, as if from heavy metal. His revolver and the glass dropped from his fingers. The door pushed open, strong hands door pushed open; strong hand dragged him roughly into the cell.

Astonished gendarmes on guard outside pulled their own pistols from their cases. But at that moment a shot from the chief's own revolver snapped one of the guns from the hands of the first policeman. The second, furious, rushed forward and collapsed with a stinging blow across his head. The Americans ran out.

They opened the door of their comrades' cell. Just then two gendarmes rode into the court on horseback. An American carrying the chief's own revolver made them dismount and give up their weapons. Two prisoners rode away on sleek gendarmerie mounts, and each carried under his arm a deadly

That weapon was an American issue hob-nailed shoe.

For, finding themselves stripped of all other implements of offense, some of the prisoners had taken off their shoes, and had used them as clubs to attack the chief when he opened the

Two prisoners were already gone on horseback. The other sixteen tarried long enough to bundle all the gendarmes into the cells and lock the gates. When the clerk in the office left his desk and ran for the cellar he, too, was promptly locked in. Upstairs was the telephone office. As a line-man descended the office. steps this army of deserters met him. They took his instruments from him, locked him up with the police, cut all wires into the building, and escaped in various directions through the town. Two or three hesitated long enough to call upon certain fair admirers whom they brazenly kissed farewell in the public square.

Citizens, after half an hour, released the policemen. The chief, who inclined toward apoplexy, was still waving his sword when we arrived. The Americans had taken it from him but, after trying the blade, had left it on his

"Savages!" he roared again into my ear. "Savages, pigs, cows!"

agreed. He seemed mollified. "Will you go out with me and help hunt them?" I suggested. A second capture, I thought, might heal his

pride.
"Never! I have rifles in the street.
If any of them ever comes back to before he has a chance to destroy it.

So we rode out alone to search the untry. All afternoon we zigzagged back and forth across the rich valley of the Loire, Nowhere had the men been seen.

Peasants passed us in two-wheeled carts, two horses hitched tandem.
"Américains?" they answered to our

"Non, non. queries. fin-ish!" Américains

Finally, about four-thirty, a farmer driving by with a load of empty barrels reported to us that he had seen two Americans crawling along a hedge about eight kilometres northeast of La Flèsche.

In a little village nearby we found the horses, put up at a stable by their American masters, who said they would return soon. Shortly afterward we discovered another peasant who had seen five of the fugitives, not half an hour before, hurrying toward the town of Montbazon.

We entered that village hurriedly, leaving our car at the edge of town and running up the main street. Dubois, my operator, was keeping close to the left wall of the narrow highway; I hugged the right. At the first café we entered, ready for fight.

A startled madame informed us that she had just fed several Americans, and that they had taken their cognac to the church to drink it. Didn't we think it very wicked to take liquor to church?

We agreed that it was, and departed hastily. The public square lay ahead of us; across the way the twisted spire seemed to cringe before the sacrilege being imposed on it. We approached it cautiously.

Out of the open door there suddenly appeared the untidy figure of Private Whitie, guardhouse veteran. He yelled as he recognized us. His cry startled his comrades, and they crowded out of the church door, empty bottles in their in hands.

We ran to cut them off, but they were too fast, and plunged into a steep side street that pointed up to the hill-top rimming the town. Women and children crowded the way. It was a case of legs, not marksmanship. They gained; we overtook them; they pushed ahead again. When we reached the edge of the village three of them stopped and surrendered. Five more

stopped and surrendered. Five more cut across the hill at its highest point.

I pulled out my little .25 Ydeal Spanish automatic and for the only time in my life aimed point blank at an American and fired. Private Whitie heard the lead snap past his ear. In one count he reduced from double time to a halt, did an about face, and raised his hands over his head. His partners stopped with him.

With eight of the twelve we started

stopped with him.

With eight of the twelve we started back to the forwarding camp. Where were the other four? We marked time. Perhaps they would hang themselves in some noose of their own conniving.

Two weeks passed. Then one night, near Le Mans, a quartet of American desperadoes choked a woman and made off with a vast array of paste jewelry.

off with a vast array of paste jewelry. The D. C. I. and the Military Police captured them. In the glare of light at the city police station we looked them over. Here were the other four of the forwarding camp fugitives, sultant full statements of the statement of the s len fellows who gave us fictitious names.

Our own guardhouse had been closed, so near was the end of American oc-



GIVEN TO YOU



Your Religious Leaders

What do they know about your Post and the 10,000 other Posts of The American Legion?

Do they know that your Post can do an unlimited amount of good for the city? Do they recognize your Post as an asset to your city and call on you to help with the problems that con-Do they know that there is not a clause in the Preamble to the

front your community? Legion Constitution that is not close to the heart and purpose of the Church?

If your religious leaders were regular readers of The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly, they would be well informed about the Legion and its many good activities. They would also know that a Legion Post is a community asset to every city. If they were subscribers for The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly, they would become some of your Post's best friends.

Show them this article and they will be glad to give you their subscription for a year at \$2.00 each (52 issues).

Make your religious leaders friends of the Legion by making them readers of The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly.

ALL OF YOUR LEADING CITIZENS SHOULD READ IT!

Bring In a Buddy With This Copy of the Weekly

IF this copy of the Weekly is used for membership work the name and address of the Legion Post so using it should be imprinted in the space below, together with Adjutant's name and address, so applications may be mailed correctly.

This space for Post name and address



Application for Membership

The American Legion

The undersigned hereby makes application for membership in the Fill in above name of Post you wish to join Name of Applicant..... Street Address..... City..... State.....

Give above the organization last served in.

Applicant's Signature

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cupation, Heaven be thanked therefor! "They are shrewd men," we told the French police as we locked them in those headquarters for the night, and we related their attack on the chief at La Flèsche.

Toward morning the cell room of the LeMans police station caught fire mysteriously. When the officers ran with buckets to put out the flames they opened the door to the cell where the four Americans were confined. The fire had started in a heap of O. D. jackets thrust up against the rafters. Neither the Frenchmen nor my office

ever saw the prisoners afterward. In the records of the D.C.I. they are listed in the cases that are marked

"incomplete."

Baseball Beyond the Alps

BEYOND the Alps lies Italy, play-ground of the giants of history. What thoughts must have been in young Hannibal's mind when he laid aside his toys to swear eternal vengeance upon her! Perhaps he saw on the smooth, shining plains descendants of the noble Carthaginians, men from beyond the desert to the West, garbed in strange suitings, with flat caps and spiked shoes, swatting the horsehide for the honor of two military camps. If Han did this, he did well, for beyond the Alps in 1918 two Yank baseball aggregations from rival aviation camps staged a little world's series.
Strains from "The Star-Spangled

Banner" started the festivities in the arena, according to the story that found its way into last winter's hot-stove

league.

The game was all the throng could ask-thrilling stops, sensational base

running, clever inside baseball.

Came the ninth—last half. Two out, two and three on the sticker. No runs scored-wonderment on the faces of the Italian spectators and business going

on with the boy spaghetti butchers.

Was this mighty Caesar striding toward the rubber? Was that Cicero marching toward the pitcher's box to

deliver another oration?

Smack! Far toward the majestic columns of some ancient amphitheater sailed the apple. Up went the verbal barrage-never such a din since the hordes of Attila swept across the land. A circuit smack, a homer, a life over the coliseum wall—all this, and more, for from the Italian band came that great anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

For the words that follow hold the writer not up to scorn. The hot-stove league had it that rooters and players came to attention. The buck who had now rounded first snapped his heels together and faced the music. But out in center, a tin-eared fly chaser covered more ground than a general's head-quarters or Hannibal rounding the Alps. He gathered the pellet from a far corner of the majesty of a moss-covered column and turned to heave it toward the home station.

Around the sibley it was told that the long smack was registered as a homer and the band leader lost his posish. But perhaps some ex-brave knows the real inside story of this remarkable baseball game, played over there in '18. In the hot-stove league, the dope often goes wrong. Who was on the grounds and knows the facts as was?



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A snappy, forceful, member-getting leaflet

Written in easily readable style, it contains six persuasive reasons why every ex-service man should join The American Legion. An application blank is embodied.

Order now! Increase your membership!

50c. per 100

Post Printing Service New York City 627 W. 43rd St.

How to Get New Members and Hold Your Old Ones

It's easy to get new members and hold your old ones if there is plenty of money in the treasury.

Rats always desert a sinking ship and similarly no man likes to belong to an organization with a defunct treasury. The fellows that come around to Post meetings and hear the Finance Officer

holler for funds are going to stop coming around.

Everybody plays a winning horse and a winning Post is one that has money for everything.

If you solve your financial difficulties, your membership problems will automatically adjust themselves.

Posts that use the fund raising plan offered by The Legion Subscription Service always have plenty of money. Not only does The Legion Subscription Service offer your Post the opportunity to make generous commissions on all magazine subscriptions but this Legion Department enables you to offer an excellent magazine subscription service to your members.

The Legion Subscription Service plan will help your Post to get new members and hold the old ones.

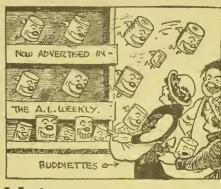
You must learn all about this easy way to increase your Post's bank balance.

Be sure to write for information.

The Legion Subscription Service 627 West 43d Street New York City







Try a Barrel of Buddyisms Grocers-

'Member the wee Epicerie on the main rue in the quaint little village of Ouef, where you were luxuriously and extravagantly enstabled in 1918?

Recall the stunning window display at Mme. du Franc's Epicerie? In a two-candle blaze of brilliance, we paused to admire the brand new laundry brushes with fierce pompadours, the 1776 model bellows, the witches' brooms, the scuttle of walnuts and the nosegay of ripe onions.

'Member that cake of soap Madame sold you-for washing O.D., cleaning harness, shaving and the petite toilette? It looked like rubber and it smelled like the same after being singed. And it lathered like the dornick from Krazy Kat's brickyard.

She dealt in shoe polish which looked like pink face cream and was guaranteed to dull a razor. Her cheeses made a gas attack smell like a barrage of barber's hair tonic. At first she wouldn't sell bread to the American soldat - 'twas against orders. But she did if he loafed long enough.

Buddy of the stave blouse has a special message for you modern, enterprising, efficient Epicarians of the American Legion. He wants to deliver it before you're done laughing at the memory of that lil ol' Epicerie next to V. Blanc's hoocherie.

Buddy knows it's not the season for corn-on-the-cob, but he wants you Legion Grocers to lend him your ears.

He needs you as entries in the great Dealer Cooperation. Marathon.

Write the old hoop-skirt designer. Tell Buddy how many Legionnaires and their families are among your customers.

How many Legionnaires in your community are prospects for advertised goods?

Does the Weekly help your local sales? If so, buzz Buddy. What nationally advertised products are doing parade rest on your shelves, and which should be doing a double header into the housewife's apron through being advertised in the Weekly?

Buddy no longer feels the draft, but he needs the question-air. Sometimes we suspect he took on his wartime hitch from that state of sun-kissed mules, Missouri. He certainly wants to be shown.

Grocers, show Buddy!

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Resolution passed unanimously at the Se National Convention of The American Legion.

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VVVHoleproof Hoslery Co...
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Pick Your Own Job! I'll Help You To Get It

No special experience required to get one of these attractive Civil Service positions. All you need is to pass an examination—and it is easy f you know how to prepare for it. And that's my business. For eight years I was Official Examiner for the Second Civil Service District. I have trained thousands of men and women now getting the fine pay of splendid Government Jobs. That's the best proof that I know just how to train YOU too, so you will SURELY PASS with a high mark; so you will SURELY QUALIFY for one of the first positions open.

Good Pay-Short Hours-Steady Work

Get rid of the bugaboos of hard times, strikes, layoffs, job-hunting that you must always worry about in ordinary jobs. Don't stick in the low-pay jobs that start you off in a rut and keep you there. Work for Uncle Sam in a fine position you can't lose for any religious, political or personal reasons. Here's a wonderful position you can easily get that pays you from \$1,600 to \$3,000 to start; where there are no strikes or lock-outs, where you get vacations with pay, retirement pensions, 8-hour day, automatic yearly salary raises, unlimited opportunities for quick advancement and many other advantages you can't get anywhere else!

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15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. A fine position for men in rural districts.

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Yearly bonus of \$240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay. 7-hour day. Extra pay for overtime.

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If you are a citizen, eighteen or over, you can get the Civil Service Position you want. Write to-day for my new free book that tells all about the Civil Service

The jobs open, what you must do to get the job, the pay, the vacation, and all the big advantages of Government Positions. Read how I guarantee that my coaching costs you nothing unless you become a Railway Mail Clerk, Postmaster, Customs Inspector, Panama Canal Clerk, or whatever position you want. Find out just how I can help you land a steady goodpaying position in the Civil Service in Washington, or near your home. Exservice men get special preference. Mail the coupon or a postal to-day.

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